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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

League Draws Foes Together

Geneva Would Shorten Week

Beebe Radios From Deep Sea

France Clears Far East Stand

B. A. Gets Its Crusoe Lobsters

THE League of Nations Council presents striking evidence of the conciliatory influence it wields in world affairs. The new session convenes at Geneva with President de Valera of the Irish Free State presiding. Next to him sit Secretary-General Drummond and Sir John Simon representing Britain, which President de Valera has so long and vigorously fought. Many questions are to come up on which these political enemies are not agreed, but since the League's business binds them together in working out other nations' problems, they may get something both sides would welcome—an inspiration as to how they may work out their own.

¶ The world will soon give formal consideration to a shortened working week in order to increase employment. The International Labor Organization in Geneva votes, on motion of Italy, to call a January conference that will act on a 40-hour working schedule and bring the matter before the world economic conference. Many nations are now inquiring into the merits of a weekly working period of 40 or 44 hours. For any country alone to adopt such a schedule might entail loss in competition. Acting in concert the nations may achieve their hope—a positive and very helpful gain.

¶ An American radio audience thrills as Prof. William Beebe tells, from the ocean depths, how it feels to be half a mile down in the sea off Bermuda. He broadcasts from the bathysphere, his steel diving ball. Marvelous fish, small and great, pass his windows. No daylight penetrates the depths, but he sees dimly or brilliantly by the light of the fish themselves. Some have luminous sides, some carry lamps. Thus man peeps into one more hitherto unknown world—an alluring one, says Dr. Beebe, beyond all words.

¶ France lets it be known that it will ignore the state of Manchukuo and uphold the League and American position on Manchuria. The Japanese press fears U. S. Senator Reed in Paris has won the French with debt concessions. Paris scoffs at the suggestion. Its position has not changed since Briand as Foreign Minister declared it. France stands for the complete integrity of the Nine Power treaty—this treaty being the stumblingblock Japan must explain out of the way in arguing its course in Manchuria.

¶ The American Legion sees distinguished opposition rising against its demand for immediate cash payment of veterans' bonus. Col. A. A. Starbird, prominent in Legion affairs, resigns. Six noted American economists inform President Hoover that payment of $2,400,000,000 would mean straight taxation of the people, derangement by borrowing that sum, or a value-wrecking paper money issue. President E. M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College warns the Legionnaires not to be like the Roman Prætorian Guards. Once valorous soldiers, their increasing demands destroyed every vestige of respect for themselves—and promoted the downfall of Rome.

¶ China sees its civil war, based on personal ambition, go ahead over Nanking's plea and offer of mediation. Gen. Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, fights two battles and claims the forces of Gov. Liu Chen-nien are slowly retreating and have commandeered ships for use in possible flight from Chefoo. Nanking admits it is helpless to halt the war, and repeats its solemn appeal to Han Fu-chu—"You are gravely hurting China's cause in the eyes of the world."

¶ The Reconstruction Finance Corporation supplies evidence that "that panicky feeling" has definitely gone from the United States. The huge government concern finds the pressure for loans from banks, railroads and insurance companies has dropped off. The chief advances now are to agriculture, self-liquidating projects and emergency relief. States desiring relief loans now plan definite steps of their own before asking for help. They have learned that the R. F. C. is following a precedent of high authority—It is quick to help those who help themselves.

¶ Buenos Aires gourmets again get their lobsters daily from Robinson Crusoe's island. The huge, clawless, delicious shellfish are caught on the shore of a rock in the Pacific 375 miles off Chile. They have always gone to Valparaiso by boat and over the transandine railway to the Argentine capital. Suspension of the railway brought near-tragedy to the Buenos Aires bon vivant. But airplanes saved the day. They now climb 20,000 feet over the Andes with the live lobsters, which bring $2 a pound. When was the real romance of Robinson Crusoe's island—in his day or in ours?

## Wets Found Clouding Issues By Wild Clamoring for Beer

### Professor Conover of Yale Says When Wet Element Has Plan That Will Reduce Consumption of Liquor, Drys Will Support It

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Wets are diverting public attention from the great economic issues of the day to focus it on beer, according to Prof. Milton Conover of Yale University, who brands the efforts of antiprohibitionists as a "disservice to President Hoover."

"When the wets have a plan," he said, "which will reduce the consumption of alcohol even more than it has been reduced under prohibition, let them bring it before the nation, and it will be accepted by drys as well as wets. In the meantime, neither the Democratic nor Republican Party has given those who wish to retain prohibition an opportunity to indicate their desire."

To fill this "obvious" gap in party platforms, the professor explained that independent Republicans of this State have organized, principally to oppose the reelection of Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut, because of his wet activities, and to support the President in his efforts to bring public thought to focus on important economic problems. Professor Conover is the central pillar of the independent movement, having been nominated by the new party to oppose Senator Bingham at the polls.

It is also the aim of the independents to "put an end to the dictatorship of Mr. J. Henry Roraback and bring back representative government to Connecticut," the professor added. "We are Republicans nationally, but are opposed to the Republican régime in Connecticut."

It is Professor Conover's firm conviction that the majority of the people do not wish the repeal of the prohibition law. Most of the wets, he contended, live in relatively large cities where their noise is easily heard. The fact that there seems to be much sentiment for resubmission does not mean, he believes, that the people are against prohibition. Neither does he believe that there is more drinking among college students than before prohibition.

Connecticut, he thought, would be one of the focal points for the wet offensives in the approaching elections since Senator Bingham is considered a vital cog in their national drive.

He diverted his remarks from prohibition only to say that he was

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## ROOSEVELT HAS GLOWING HOPES FOR CALIFORNIA

### Has Help of McAdoo and Hearst and Holds Hand Out to Johnson

By RICHARD L. STROUT
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23—Greeted by a huge crowd last night as he landed from the Oakland ferry, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt spent today conferring with Democratic leaders and attending a series of political functions in which the object throughout was the same—to win the 22 electoral votes that are the major political prize of the Pacific coast.

Accompanying the Democratic candidate is Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, son-in-law of President Wilson, and the man who gleefully swung the nomination of the Chicago Democratic convention to Governor Roosevelt last June. Both Governor Roosevelt and Mr. McAdoo, who is now a candidate for the United States Senate, are basing speeches and conferences here on the effort to place behind them the Progressive vote of both parties, and in particular to drive a wedge into the Republican Party of this State.

**Play Up to Johnson**

The key man to the solution of this problem is a Republican, Senator Hiram Johnson. Many people declare that Senator Johnson designated his position in a speech at Modesto, Calif., the day before Governor Roosevelt's arrival when he made a thinly veiled attack on Hoover Administration policies and practically paraphrased some of Governor Roosevelt's own speeches, in appealing for a new deal for the "forgotten man."

Governor Roosevelt and Mr. McAdoo have been quick to seize the olive branch thus extended to them, and in speeches here have praised

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## Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

### *58—Will the Saloon Come Back?*

TWO facts should impress all drys and all those wets who have no financial interest in the legalizing of liquor. First, in spite of all that has been said to assure us that "the saloon must not come back," the great liquor organizations have not indorsed that statement. Second, the wets are growing bolder, and some of them, such as the former boxer, Gene Tunney, have begun to apologize for, and even to defend the saloon.

If the great liquor organizations should be returned to power, it will be as difficult to keep them under control as it was before we had prohibition. The saloon was their most efficient agency for pushing the sale and increasing the consumption of liquor. It is not likely that they will be satisfied with any less efficient agency.

So long as the wets feel that the dry sentiment is pretty strong, they naturally want to placate it. In order to placate this dry sentiment, they find it necessary to use the formula: "The saloon must not come back." Already some of them are convinced that the dry sentiment is weakening. Those who think so are naturally a little bolder than they were, and less inclined to give us any assurance against the return of the saloon. Let the country beware the day when the liquor interests gain complete control.

## POLING TO URGE HOOVER VICTORY IN 201 SPEECHES

### Airplane Tour Into 31 States Proposed by Dry Leader

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 — Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, and leader of the pro-Hoover element among dry organizations, announced yesterday what is probably the most ambitious speaking campaign ever attempted in the history of American politics.

With the object of gathering the full dry strength of the country behind President Hoover, he is planning to deliver 201 speeches in the next 43 days. The trip will take him into 31 states during the course of three cross-continental routes, beginning in Topeka, Kan., on Monday and ending in Los Angeles the night before the presidential elections.

In order to complete such an unusual schedule Dr. Poling will use an airplane to be named the "Raymond Robins" in tribute to his colleague and friend of many years, who disappeared on Sept. 3, shortly after dining with Dr. Poling in New York, and who has not been seen or heard of since.

**Keep Name Before Country**

"We shall keep that fighting name before the country while we search for the heroic man who bears it," Dr. Poling was quoted by Mr. W. Roy Breg, director of activities for Allied Forces, who made the campaign tour announcement.

The airplane will be christened at Topeka on Monday night by Dr. Charles M. Sheldon. Mr. Russell W. Thaw, a veteran pilot, will be in charge of the plane. When the tour was originally planned it was agreed that Colonel Robins would do a part of the speaking, Mr. Breg explained.

Dr. Poling will carry the prohibition fight into almost every state outside of the normally Democratic solid South and such border states as Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and Oklahoma.

Despite assurance of Mr. Breg that the tour will be financed by the Allied Forces and that no Republican contributions will be involved, the conviction is universal here that Dr. Poling's Hoover campaign has been arranged by Republican headquarters and that it at least has the hearty personal indorsement of President Hoover himself.

Colonel Robins was originally expected to make the tour with Dr. Poling. Numerous conferences at the White House, at which both Colonel Robins and Dr. Poling were present during the past summer, confirm the general conviction that the plan was matured under White House approval.

**Dry Organization**

The Allied Forces, with which Colonel Robins was also associated, is a dry organization which has developed within the last two years out of an unwillingness on the part of several of the younger dry leaders to follow any longer the fairly conservative policies of the old-line organizations.

It is this younger element, led by Colonel Robins, which has come out strongly for President Hoover, whereas the Anti-Saloon League, the W. C. T. U., and several of the others which have carried the brunt of the fight against the liquor traffic for half a century are pursuing a more conservative and less spectacular policy.

It is the contention of these older groups that the concessions made to the wets by both the Republican platform and the Republican candidate make it impossible for conscientious drys to support them officially without sacrificing their ideals. They feel that the proper objective for their efforts during the campaign is in campaigning for the election of stanch drys to Congress and to state legislatures.

## BONUS DEMANDS LAID TO RIVALRY OF TWO GROUPS

### Dennett Finds Legion Men and V. F. W. Competing for New Members

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have been influenced in their position on the cash payment of the veterans' bonus by their keen rivalry for new membership, according to Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the banking and industrial committee of the First Federal Reserve District, with headquarters in Boston.

"If one of these organizations presses for a certain type of legislation to obtain some special privilege for the veterans, the other one," Mr Dennett pointed out, "is more or less compelled, in order to hold its membership, to agitate for some other special legislation or benefits for veterans. The taxpayers are between the upper and nether millstones of these two groups.

"Both organizations are claiming to be nonpolitical in character. They maintain strong, paid lobbies in Washington, and there seems to be the strongest evidence that the American Legion continually uses political influence to obtain its ends."

The total membership of these two organizations amounts to only 28 per cent of the total number of World War veterans now living, Mr. Dennett explained. "What these two organizations have obtained in the way of legislation by organization and political agitation should not necessarily be construed as the will or wishes of the majority of the veterans. In fact, there is positive evidence that a very large group of veterans are entirely opposed to the recent demands for the payment of the bonus.

"It is important that the public should keep clearly in mind always the distinction between the veterans and the veterans' organizations."

Mr. Dennett said that the amount of the payment now demanded is more than double the entire annual cost of running the Federal Government before the war. If paid in fiat money, as suggested by some of its advocates, it would reduce the value of every savings bank deposit and every life insurance policy in the country. It would strike at the savings of the great mass of the people, Mr. Dennett concluded.

### Sims Explains Aims Of Economy League

Elimination of all wasteful and unnecessary governmental expenditures, federal, state and local, is one of the main purposes of the National Economy League, Rear Admiral William S. Sims, retired commander of the United States

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## Dr. Beebe on Air From 2200 Feet Under Atlantic

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 23 (AP)—A new deep-sea diving mark of nearly a half mile was added to the world's records today. Dr. William Beebe, New York natural scientist, and Otis Barton, inventor of the "bathysphere," a newly devised diving apparatus, descended 2200 feet below the surface of the Atlantic here yesterday, and broadcast their impressions over the radio from the depths.

The 2200 feet were several hundred feet farther down than Dr. Beebe, noted as a deep-sea explorer, had ever been. The "bathysphere" protected them from a pressure of 4800 tons, enough to have flattened both of them if the apparatus had failed.

The experiment was made seven miles off Nonsuch Island, Bermuda, from the tug Freedom, which rode in glorious sunshine atop a heavy ocean swell. The "bathysphere" was lowered over the side and Gloria Hollister, colleague of Dr. Beebe, took the microphone until he himself could be cut in.

Dr. Beebe hoped to reach 3000 feet but was prevented from doing so by leakage of the sea water in a stuffing box through which the electric light cables entered the diving apparatus.

The natural scientists said they had seen many ocean marvels of great natural scientific value at the newly explored depth.

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**THINGS PRESENT**

Everyone, wet or dry, should understand the legislative and political maneuvering which would be necessary if folks really undertook to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Thirteen states could block it! Mr. Abbot gives the detailed procedure in his "Watching the World Go By."

Ha! we ejaculated as we read, "Use the dishwashing period for resting." But before we finished the article on the Household page we were ready to agree that dishwashing can be made an orderly and pleasant task. (P. S. This article should be read aloud at the dinner table.)

Read "Beauty From Ashes" on the Home Forum page, and understand and appreciate the labors of our Chinese brethren.

**AND THINGS TO COME**

Does the "Quebec system" take the profit out of the liquor business? Let Professor Carver tell you about it tomorrow in his "Prohibition Facts."

Saturday brings the following special pages: Books; Educational; Antiques and Interior Decoration; News of Art, Music, Theaters. The events of the week are always summed up on the news map on the Daily Features page.

## Council Convenes at Geneva With de Valera Presiding

### Dramatic Situation Possible If Irish Leader Enters Debate on Questions Affecting Britain—Lytton Report Arrives

*By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Sept. 23—The League of Nations Council commenced its sixty-eighth session here today, under the presidency of Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State Executive Council. No more striking evidence could be offered of the conciliatory influence exercised by the League in world affairs.

On Mr. de Valera's right sat the British secretary-general of the League, Sir Eric Drummond, and next in order at the big horseshoe table in the Council chamber was Sir John Simon, representative of the British Government, which Mr. de Valera has so long and vigorously fought.

The Irish leader's presence in the chair is expected to add piquance to the forthcoming debates. Should he choose to intervene in the discussions of such questions as the Manchurian situation, termination of the British mandate in Irak, establishment of foreign control in Liberia and suppression of slavery where it still exists, his contributions to the debates may well give rise to a dramatic situation.

The most important question on the Council agenda is the Lytton report on Manchuria. The Japanese Government has requested the Council to postpone discussion of this report until the middle of November and it appears this request will be complied with.

Publication of the report will not be so long delayed. In fact, it is in hand. The document, comprising 400 typewritten pages with annexes totaling more than 1500 pages, reached Geneva yesterday, and is being translated from English into French, and will be printed and circulated about Oct. 5.

The Japanese are apprehensive of its contents although it is understood the document does not openly accuse Japan of "aggression." Judging from the latest appeal addressed by the Chinese Government to the League, it appears probable the report recognizes at least the nominal sovereignty of China over Manchuria.

The Chinese aver that the Japanese recognition of the independence of the state of Manchukuo has been hastened for the purpose of presenting the world with an accomplished fact before the Lytton text could become known.

In addition to many topics regularly placed on the agenda, there is

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## UNITED ATTACK BY TAXPAYERS' GROUPS IS URGED

### Associations Are Advised to Organize Against Costly Legislation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23—Establishment of a permanent organization of all the Massachusetts taxpayers' associations to persuade legislators that economy is both politically expedient and popular was proposed by Mr. R. Ammi Cutter, Boston lawyer, here today.

Speaking at the conference of taxpayers' associations held under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the New England Council, he declared it imperative that taxpayers make united efforts before the legislators to promote economy. He added that in view of the noisy, articulate minorities, who know what they want, the legislators can hardly be blamed for sponsoring an unwise expenditure when arguments against it are not brought persuasively before them by their constituents.

**Stopping of Bills**

Declaring that the primary duty of taxpayers' associations is to keep local expenditures within bounds, he laid particular stress, however, upon stopping the passage of bills that would tend to increase the state tax assessment upon the municipalities or more directly aggravate local expenses.

He criticized primarily the State's part in municipal borrowing, declaring that by permitting cities to borrow outside the statutory limit of indebtedness the State participated in raising legal tax rates. The maximum service of the associations can be rendered, he said, in stopping this kind of legislation. Asserting that borrowing carries over a severe strain on future tax rates, he said the financial distress that might eventuate is of concern to all the municipalities in the State.

"The cities and towns," he continued, "that mismanaged their affairs are now asking the State to give them relief with funds raised from the whole State. It is to the interest of every part of the State to see that no city which is now solvent becomes incapable of meeting its obligations because of an undesirable increase in its outstanding indebtedness."

Proposals of state relief for municipalities as represented by the suggested $15,000,000 state bond issue were characterized as unsound palliatives, likely to induce irresponsibility and the defeat of remedial economic measures.

**State Projects**

Other ways enumerated by him by which legislators may cause an unnecessary increase in municipal expenditures included appropriations for state projects that will be reflected in local tax rates, mandates for the municipalities to make expenditures for specific purposes, mere authorization of expenditures and the sponsoring of county activities, the cost for which will devolve on the cities and towns.

Some 1500 bills will be introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature next year, he said. Appraisal of each one with consequent support of those promising economy and opposition to the others was specifically urged. A single taxpayers' association would probably be powerless, he said, but all the associations presenting a united front could, in his opinion, accomplish much.

Reduction of the taxes by 25 per cent in Massachusetts is a prerequisite of putting men back to work, Mr. John S. Lawrence, former president of the New England Council, told the conference. Asserting that taxes are a problem of particular seriousness in Massachusetts, he declared that a survey of industrialists revealed the attitude that leadership for Massachusetts business depends on the taking of intelligent action on the matter of taxes, laws, labor and management.

## BUSY HOUSING ERA PROMISED FOR NEW YORK

### $72,000,000 Involved in Five Projects Contingent on Federal Loans

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Following rapidly upon the announcement that Mr. August Heckscher and his associates were preparing to embark on a $15,000,000 model tenement construction project, the State Board of Housing has revealed that plans for four other housing developments aggregating about $57,000,000 will get under way as soon as arrangements for financing are completed.

The sponsors of four of the projects expect to finance the undertakings in part by obtaining aid from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, it was said. Plans for these developments have been on file with the State Board of Housing for some time and tentatively approved.

In addition to these projects, others are being considered by the board. Mr. George Gove, secretary, said the board's final approval would not be given to any of the projects until their sponsors obtained commitment from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The largest of the four projects which have been tentatively approved is one involving the expenditure of $45,000,000 for a 20-block development comprising 36 12-story buildings and providing more than 25,000 rooms. Mr. Robert W. Aldrich Rodger, of Brown, Wheelock, Harris & Co., is one of the backers.

The site for the proposed development has not yet been acquired, and no public announcement as to its location would be made until the land was purchased, Mr. Gove said.

Mr. John Sloan, of Sloan & Robertson, architects for Mr. Heckscher's $15,000,000 project to be erected on Christie and Forsyth Streets, said the development would consist of block units 19 stories high in the shape of a U with 12-story wings extending outward from the end of each arm of the U. There will be open air playgrounds on one-story setbacks, one level above the street, and connecting galleries bridging the streets between the units will make it possible for the children to pass from one playground to another.

## Guardian of Forest on Lonely Peak Gets Only News of World by Fliers

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 — A unique friendship started between a lonely lookout on Santiago Peak and the fliers from March Field, Riverside, Calif., is revealed in reports reaching the Army Air Corps.

Mr. Percy C. Everett, a forest service lookout man, is being kept in touch with the outside world by aviator friends whom he has never seen except as they flew over the lofty summit south of Corona, where he keeps constant vigil for fires in the Cleveland National Forest.

"During the past year," the Air Corps bulletin says, "Mr. Everett has taken a keen delight in studying the training tactics and the equipment flown in the vicinity of March Field. From his vantage point on top of the highest point for many miles around, he can imagine himself a mighty general commanding the destinies of the nation by his control over the Army Air Corps.

"But one feature is lacking in his command. His communication system is extremely ineffectual. Mail arrives once a month. He has no radio, and telephone calls must be held to an absolute minimum because of expense. Consequently, in between mails, his only contact with the outside world is through what he sees from his lookout point and the reading material frequently dropped to him from the air by March Field fliers.

"The forest is closed to hikers because of the fire menace and so no visitors ever reach the mountain summit. The area used as a dropping ground is a narrow trail winding up to the top of the jagged peak. Several flights were necessary before the aerial newsboys gained sufficient skill successfully to bomb the mountain-top without entirely losing the week's news down the sides of the forest-covered slopes.

"As the plane circles over, Mr. Everett enthusiastically waves his appreciation from the top of his steel tower. Once a month, when his opportunity comes to send his thanks to the outside world in writing, the officers receive letters with vociferous commendations and scathing friendly criticisms on the successes and failures of their efforts."

### *Province of Shantung Rent by Civil War*

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHEFOO'S RULE DISPUTED

Tsingtao, Marked by Dots, Is Territory Under Japanese Control.

## Nanking Fails To Halt Strife In Shantung

### Han Reports Victories in Two Battles With Forces of Liu

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23—Nanking's vigorous efforts have failed to persuade Gen. Han Fu-chu to accept mediation and two battles occurred in eastern Shantung yesterday and today, General Han claiming a victory. Gen. Liu Chen-nien's troops are slowly retreating and ships have been commandeered at Chefoo for the removal of Gen. Liu and his staff if flight is necessary.

Nanking continues to deplore the fighting over the control of the Chefoo district of the province as the strife is considered prejudicial to China's case at Geneva but admits its helplessness.

The Chinese Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, announces that China has decided to collect advance duties on goods destined for Manchuria and close Manchurian custom houses. "Manchuria is a part of China and we do not desire retaliation against Manchurians whom the Japanese compelled to establish a tariff wall against China, but we intend to collect duties which belong to China wherever possible."

This action affects Japanese cotton mills at Shanghai whose owners normally sold one-third of their product to Manchuria and doubles duties on foreign transshipments.

### France and America Agreed on Manchuria

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, Sept. 23—While characterizing as "absurd" reports that France had in any way bargained with Senator David A. Reed of the United States on the Manchurian question, an official spokesman of the Quai d'Orsay reaffirmed to a Monitor representative today that the French Government's Far Eastern policy is in complete accord with that of the United States.

France, it was stated, has no need to modify its attitude, since its position has always been strictly in conformity with the policy of the League of Nations. Aristide Briand, when Foreign Minister, repeatedly affirmed the will of France to see the Nine Power Treaty upheld, a Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out.

M. Edouard Herriot yesterday received Gen. Henri E. Claudel, French delegate on the Lytton Commission, who, it is understood, informed M. Herriot of the results of the committee's investigations.

France's line of action, it is authoritatively stated here, will be based on the Lytton report and will be through the League. The United States is understood to have assured the French Government through Senator Reed of its intention to cooperate whole-heartedly in the League's action.

## LABOR SCANS SHORT WEEK FOR WORLD

### Special Conference Called at Geneva to Consider 40-Hour Schedule

### GREEN SUPPORTS 30-HOUR POLICY

### Head of American Federation Cites Cases Where Move Raised Production

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Sept. 23—The governing body of the International Labor Organization, summoned here in the first special session held during the 13 years of its existence, voted yesterday to call a special conference here in January to consider the question of instituting the 40-hour week throughout the industrial world in order to diminish unemployment.

The conference, which will consist of workers, employers and government representatives, will submit its finding on the possibility of a general adoption of a shorter week to the International Labor Council here for presentation to the coming World Economic Conference.

The decision was taken at the close of a two-day session called on the initiative of the Italian Government through its representative, Prof. G. de Michelis. In Europe as in the United States, there is a growing sentiment in favor of spreading out employment by cutting down the hours of labor.

Definite steps to anaugurate a 40 or 44-hour week have been taken by Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Poland and the subject is being inquired into by Austria, Belgium, Denmark and France.

It is felt that real progress in this movement must depend on international action since only thus can national industries be guaranteed against foreign competition

The problem has been receiving attention at the International Labor Organization here for some time. Last January the governing body adopted a report approving the 40-hour week preferably distributed equally over five days where technical conditions permit. Again in April the International Labor Conference at its annual meeting approved a resolution to investigate the question of the legal institution of the 40-hour week in all industrial countries with view to early adoption of an international agreement on this subject.

Fifty-six countries are members of the International Labor Organization. The United States and other countries not members may be invited to attend the conference.

### Green Renews Plea For 30-Hour Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23—Citing the increased purchasing power of the consumers and the greater hourly efficiency which result as his reasons, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today reiterated his plea for industry to adopt a five-day week composed of six-hour days.

Mr. Green addressed the convention of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers, gathered here from all parts of the country. The campaign of the unemployed worker should not be leveled at the machine, said the speaker, but it should be directed toward the spread of work. No one wants to go back to hand labor, because that would only make greater the worker's task, he pointed out.

Much interest was evidenced in his recital of what happened in the factories of the Kellogg Company in Battle Creek, Mich., where he said the hourly rate of pay was increased following the decrease in working time. More efficient production made the increase possible, he said.

While many other large companies are putting the reduced working week into operation, among them Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, he told the convention that not enough concerns have done it to make a noticeable difference. The rate of adoption, however, means that the shorter schedule is on the way and that the slack will eventually be taken from unemployment, Mr. Green declared.

### *Farmers to Pay Dues in Wheat*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CALGARY, Alta.—The executive of the United Farmers of Alberta Association from its headquarters in this city has announced that owing to the shortage of "ready money" on Alberta farms this year the members may pay their current year's membership fees in wheat instead of cash. The United Farmers of Alberta is the largest rural organization in the Province, and is the political party now in power in the Alberta Government.

The United Farmers of Alberta executive officers have prepared an annual membership schedule on the basis of street prices for wheat as follows: Seven bushels, No. 1 Northern; eight bushels, No. 2 Northern; nine bushels, No. 3 Northern; 10 bushels, No. 4 Northern.

If the member paying the United Farmers of Alberta annual dues has only the lowest grade of feed wheat, he will be required to provide 14 bushels to retain his membership in "good standing."

### *Beans From Aztec Ruins Growing in Northwest*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 23—The agriculture of the Aztec farmers of five centuries ago still marches on. Mr. R. E. Warwick, who owns a five-acre farm south of Tacoma, is raising seven hills of beans of a most unusual sort. Their progenitor was a single bean taken from an Aztec tomb in Arizona. They are known as the Giant Aztec. The seed beans cost 5 cents apiece, which is said to be not so much when they grow 18 times as large as the navy bean.

# WELFARE BOARD DENIES REPORTS OF NEGLIGENCE

## Says Boston Police Not Equipped to Arrive at Just Conclusion

Boston's overseers of public welfare, replying to police charges of neglect in the disbursement of relief, made public today what the board termed the "unprecedented problem with which it has been confronted" and called attention to "inabilities of the police to properly read and understand the records of this department."

In a 500-page report to the Mayor, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, analyzed the results of a comprehensive investigation of relief cases by his department in which he said he found facts which "warrant the conclusion that there exists a prima facie case for criminal prosecution under charges of larceny, conspiracy and perjury."

The commissioner charged that in 70 of the 500 cases reported the "destitute parent law" could be invoked and in other instances aid is being given to persons who cannot even be traced. In 278 cases, recipients were found by the police to be unworthy, and recommendations were made by the commissioner to relieve the city of the burden of carrying them.

False and incorrect addresses, aid not received by applicants, persons unaccounted for, discrepancies in the amounts of aid were numbered among police charges against the Welfare Board.

In its report, the board pointed out that they could not adopt the policy of rejecting applicants on mere suspicion or many deserving families would be left without necessary aid. The board also noted that there was a fundamental divergence between police and well-trained welfare experts in the approach to the problem. The board went on to explain the application of welfare laws which the police, it believed, could not be expected to understand thoroughly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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UNDERWOOD
DEVILED HAM

## Roosevelt Has New Hope for California

(Continued from Page 1)

the Republican Senator and urged Republicans to join their banner.

Through all this complicated political give and take, observers see the hand of another man—Mr. William Randolph Hearst. Although an inclination exists in some non-political circles to ignore the Hearst influence, its effect in the present election cannot be gainsaid. He controls more than 20 newspapers throughout the country, and has conducted an unceasing and violent campaign against President Hoover.

Mr. Hearst backed Speaker John N. Garner for the presidential nomination at Chicago, and when the latter became the running mate of Governor Roosevelt, swung his full support to the latter ticket. In some elections, the Hearst influence might be ignored, but in a case like the present the "protest" vote probably will be immense.

The final factor in the Californian situation is that Mr. McAdoo has been friendly with the Hearst group in Lower California, and accordingly, with the Johnson Modesto speech, the stage sems to be set for a combination of the two elements for a joint attack on the Administration.

### Unknown Qantity Enters

One further phase of the Californian political situation revolves around a colorful independent and radical candidate, the Rev. Robert Shuler, a former minister and now candidate for the Senate, pitted against Mr. McAdoo, and Mr. Tallant Tubbs, the Hoover Republican candidate.

The Rev. Mr. Shuler started a radio campaign of extreme virulence and was ruled off the air by the Federal Radio Commission, but has a big following, including many drys. Under the loose primary laws of California, the Rev. Mr. Shuler entered his name simultaneously on three tickets, Republican, Democratic and Prohibitionist, and won the latter. His combined vote was larger than the single poll of either of his two opponents.

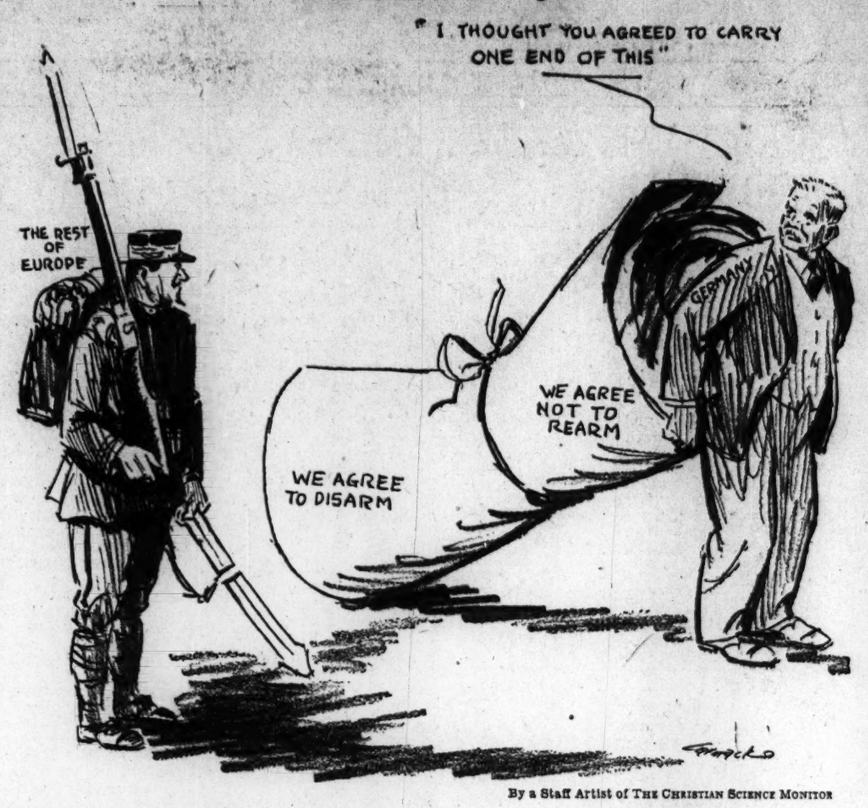
Just what effect his candidacy will have is problematical. To some degree he will cut into both of the other parties, but wet Democrats hope he will take chiefly votes that might have gone to the Hoover ticket if the latter had taken a drier stand.

Governor Roosevelt has made no comment on the Wisconsin primary result, where the La Follette progressive machine suffered its first major defeat in 40 years, but here again, forecasters see possible assistance to the Democrats. They argue that the dissentient progressive faction in Wisconsin will flock over to the Democratic candidate. Hitherto the 12 electoral votes of Wisconsin have been given to the Republican Party, or a third party, and now they may go Democratic, they say.

### QUEBEC BUSY PORT

QUEBEC, Sept. 23 (AP)—Eighty-six liners have arrived at this port since opening of navigation last April, bringing approximately 35,000 passengers, 5000 of whom were Americans. The figures are just under those of last year when during the same period more than 37,000 persons arrived at this port.

## Not a One-Man Job




By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

# Wets Found Clouding Issues By Wild Clamoring for Beer

(Continued from Page 1)

opposed to the bonus on the grounds that "it is silly to attempt to raid an empty treasury."

Professor Conover springs from a long line of liquor abolitionists, his grandfather having espoused the prohibition cause following the Civil War. As a student of political and social sciences, he has evolved his own grounds for concluding that prohibition is "logical and necessary."

"It is true," he concluded, "that gangsters and thugs are associated with the sale of liquor, but is that any reason for abandoning prohibition? There are gangsters who sell narcotics. Should we surrender to racketeers?"

## Illinois Drys Gain Strength Through Closer Coöperation

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—Closer cooperation among the various dry groups of Illinois through a central "clearing house" for prohibition activities has put the dry cause on a much stronger foundation in the last half-year, so far as the local work goes.

After six months or more of working together through the Illinois Conference of Associations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, the dry workers appear to have surprised even themselves as to the progress they have made through more unified action.

Getting under way just in time to coördinate dry activities here during the Republican and Democratic conventions, the conference did not stop its work at that, but is going on now with an intensified educational campaign.

According to Dr. George B. Safford, superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League and a vice-chairman of the conference, the idea behind the organization is not that of a new prohibition group with a new program, but a "clearing house" to exchange ideas among the various member groups, where responsibility for certain activities can be delegated to one group or the other to avoid duplication or conflict.

"In this way," Dr. Safford explained, "we can dovetail all the different activities so they will fit in with one another instead of conflicting."

There are three main advantages to such a program, Dr. Safford pointed out. First, "it makes for a combined and continuous impression on the public, coming from the same source." Then, he added, "uniting so many elements, with many different points of view, it gives a more comprehensive view of the whole subject and enlarges the scope of the dry program." Finally, "It is a source of much encouragement," he declared, "to all the workers to see that there are so many others working at the same task, all trying to pull together."

It can now be said, Dr. Safford declared, "that the Illinois drys are working in concert."

Some 32 various organizations have united with the conference, including the following:

American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation; Anti-Saloon League of Illinois; Christian Citizenship Council; Du Page County Women's Committee for Law Enforcement; Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Illinois Women's Democratic Prohibition Enforcement League; Lake County Law and Order League; Lake County Prohibition Council; Law Observance Committee Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; National Christian Forum; Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement; Oak Park Church Federation; Salvation Army; Saracens; State Council of Churches; Women's Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Showing how the conference has worked, Dr. Safford told how, in preparation for the political convention period, each of the major dry organizations had been made responsible for certain activities, and saw them through, with the cooperation of the whole conference behind them.

### Meet Each Challenge

For instance, when the wets came out with a big poster and billboard campaign, the new organization of young people called the Saracens was made responsible for a dry-poster campaign, and in very short order had a big poster display under way. The Anti-Saloon League undertook the big loyalty convention before the Republican convention, with the help of the conference. When the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement undertook a mass luncheon meeting, all the other organizations helped put it over through sale of tickets.

One of the outstanding efforts of the conference was the maintenance of a dry headquarters in the convention neighborhood.

The convention period, of course, is now passing into history, but was mentioned by drys just as an example of how the conference idea proved its value in a period when united effort was necessary.

With the responsibility of obtaining radio time delegated to the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, regular dry broadcasts have become an established feature.

From now on, the conference is centering its efforts on educational work. It is not concerning itself especially with the political phase of the issue, leaving this to the Anti-Saloon League. But circulation of dry literature is going on by the hundreds of thousands of pieces, and the conference has sponsored the sale of dry automobile plates, striking in appearance, with the words, in blue and red on a white ground: "Uphold the Eighteenth Amendment," as well as automobile stickers of a similar design. Meanwhile, it continues to meet every week or two to keep abreast of the wet moves.

"WHAT Mrs. EDDY said to Arthur Brisbane"
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## VOTE--Offices to Be Filled

### UTAH

Utah voters will be called upon to elect numerous national, state and county officers at the coming Nov. 8 general election.

In the national field, one United States Senator and two members to the United States House of Representatives will be chosen. The state officers to be named are Governor, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, one Justice of the Supreme Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 12 state senators, 60 state representatives, 15 district judges, and seven district attorneys. Two county commissioners and one county attorney will be elected in each county.

Voters who did not register this year during the August registration period may do so at the office in their election district on Oct. 11, 12, 18, Nov. 1 and 2. However, voters who will be absent from their county on all days scheduled for registration may apply at the office of the county clerk between Oct. 15 and Oct. 27, except on intervening regular registration days.

Utah electors applying for registration must be citizens of the United States, 21 years of age on Nov. 8, residents of the State one year, of their county four months and of their election precinct 60 days.

In the case of a naturalized citizen applying for registration, he must show his naturalization certificate or a certified copy of it. If the naturalized citizen cannot obtain such a certificate, he must undergo an examination by the registry agent. The answers to the examination will be set down as an affidavit and the applicant must subscribe and swear to it.

Any registered voter, moving from one district to another within the same precinct or city prior to election day, may apply to the registry agent before whom he has already been registered for that year and have his name taken off the registry list, at any time prior to Nov. 8. The voter will receive a certificate which will enable him to register and vote in the new district.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Dr. Charles H. Loomis, Merriam, Kan.
Mrs. Viola E. Loomis, Merriam, Kan.
Frances M. Shafer, Dansville, N. Y.
Dr. Ryder Steen, Dansville, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
William Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Blanche Cox, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. Carrie Y. Gregg, Urbana, Ohio.
Mrs. Olive W. McMillan, Akron, Ohio.
Hugh McMillan, Akron, Ohio.
Mrs. Gladys Brooke, Tulsa, Okla.
Robert E. Brooke, Tulsa, Okla.
Hubert Brooke, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. Marie Helm Jaburg, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Edith M. Venard, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Genevieve Shultz, Miami, Fla.
Frederick G. Giegel, Toledo, Ohio.
Archie M. Adams, Toledo, Ohio.
Gertrude M. Adams, Toledo, Ohio.
W. Rolland Adams, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Mabel A. Fitch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Theodore A. Fitch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Imogene Edgenton, Baltimore, Md.
Miss Marie A. Baldwin, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Ruth M. Mohr, Dallas City, Ill.
Lloyd B. Mohr, Dallas City, Ill.
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# French Weigh Stimson's Policy

★ ★ ★

## Find Loopholes in Implied Consultation; Welcome Indication of End of Isolation

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
*Special European Correspondence*

In order to understand the French reaction to recent American declarations in respect of possible guarantees, something more than the first friendly though vague commentaries of the French press is required. The famous Stimson discourse was greeted as marking the end of American isolation; but serious reservations were nevertheless made.

Now, after careful analysis, it is remarked that the Briand-Kellogg pact, though it may logically imply the consultation of the signatory powers whenever it is threatened with violation, does not, in fact, make provision for such consultation. It may well be that circumstances would, in many cases, make it difficult to escape from consultation, but there are other conceivable circumstances which would permit those powers which preferred to remain apathetic to escape from consultation, on the ground that they have not entered into a specific obligation.

Does it follow that because Mr. Stimson has expressed an opinion on the implications of the pact, the international law on the subject has been firmly established? His discourse is hardly taken to be diplomatically binding. Besides, it is pointed out that he did not appear to entertain the same opinion in March, 1930.

In short, his ipse dixit, valuable as it may be, does not do away with the necessity of a consultation pact, which would automatically and unquestionably bring the powers together to determine their common action for the preservation or restoration of peace.

* * *

It must be added, in all fairness, that there is a school of French political thought, ably represented by such writers as Pertinax, which would not be content even with a consultation pact. For consultations themselves, were they obligatory, might mean anything or nothing. They might lead to inaction as easily as to action. Certainly they would "imply" action, just as, according to Mr. Stimson, the Kellogg pact "implies" consultation; but something more explicit is demanded. Still, it is probable that French public opinion would be largely satisfied with the assurance of consultations, which undoubtedly would render neutrality much more difficult, and would, at any rate, have a moral effect.

There are contradictory views as to the efficacy of the Kellogg pact—and also of the Covenant of the League of Nations—in the Sino-Japanese dispute. To pretend that the results were satisfactory would be to exaggerate. Nevertheless, it can be affirmed that in all probability the dispute would have had graver consequences had there not been, in fact, consultations and a mobilization of public opinion. It is possible that there are countries which are ready to defy the world, but their position is unenviable; and, generally speaking, the nations would hesitate to proceed against the unanimous decision of the signatories of the Kellogg pact.

* * *

Pertinax criticizes the Stimson doctrine of refusing to recognize rights or titles obtained by violence. That doctrine may be applied, but what will be the outcome? There is some skepticism. It is asserted that historically, though irregularly constituted governments have often failed to obtain recognition, the treaties which these governments afterward concluded have been accepted.

"When the Holy Alliance, in the preliminary protocol of Troppau," writes Pertinax, "employed the non-recognition of revolutionary governments as a means of maintaining Europe in peace, it proceeded to the logical consequences: it intervened in Spain and in Italy. In modern times the United States has acted in Central America in similar fashion. Does Mr. Stimson now mean to appeal to force, against rights which issue from violence? Certainly not."

Although the French reactions cannot be fully explained without a frank reference to these opinions, they constitute, it should be understood, the extreme argumentative position. The general view is much more moderate, and is ready to accept a compromise. It realizes that there can be no absolute guarantees, and that therefore France must be prepared to defend itself. But it also realizes that there can be sufficient guarantees of an international character to justify an immediate reduction of arms, which can be progressively greater as it is justified by experience.

## College Drys to Treat Prohibition Sensibly

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—Speakers who will "think along with the students instead of preaching to them" have been lined up by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association for a series of forums, parleys and lectures on the operation of the liquor law to be given in 300 colleges during the ensuing season.

"Discussions will be confined," Mr. Harry S. Warner, secretary, declared, "to what the students want. They are fed up on propaganda and wish to get at the facts. At no time since 1914 have students shown greater interest and response to constructive and educational efforts if we may judge by questions our organization is asked to answer for the students."

## Place Demanded In New Bank Plan By Coöperatives

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 23—Arguing for a policy among coöperative banks that will enable them always to meet the demands of depositors for their money, Mr. Milton B. Wiggin, treasurer of the Wollaston Coöperative Bank, told the members of the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League at the final session of their forty-fourth annual convention at the New Ocean House today that, even if it were necessary to reduce dividends, their guaranty funds and surplus accounts should be brought up to a proper proportion of a banks liabilities.

"The only safe way we can operate," Mr. Wiggin said, "is to carry at least 10 per cent of our total liabilities in liquid form and part of this should be carried in the Central Coöperative Bank."

The convention passed the following resolution: Whereas the situation demands the participation of our coöperative banks in the Federal Home Loan Board, we resolve to urge upon the Massachusetts Legislature such enabling legislation as will permit the proper participation of our coöperative banks in this new branch of the Federal Bank structure.

Officers elected were: William R. Landers, treasurer, Mattapan Cooperative Bank, president; Raymond P. Harold, treasurer, Worcester Home & Equity Bank, Worcester, vice-president; Walter T. Chamberlain, treasurer, Arlington Coöperative Bank; Philip A. Damon, treasurer, Pittsfield Coöperative Bank, and Christopher L. Billman, president, Workingman's Coöperative Bank, Boston, executive committee.

### RATELESS PARISHES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—In 13 parishes of the Isle of Man the rates for the current year have been fixed at 1d. in the pound. In four parishes, owing to an accumulation of funds, no rate is being levied.

### "Y" GIVING MEMBERSHIPS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—To members who are unemployed, the Highland Park Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Brooklyn, offers free membership in exchange for light building or clerical work. Mr. William T. Pfost, executive secretary, says that sums aggregating $600 and $700 have been donated anonymously by trustees and supporters, the money to be used exclusively for giving free memberships to those unable to pay.

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Third Floor

# HARVARD CLASS OF 1936 BEGINS REGISTRATION

## Work on Memorial Chapel Rushed for Opening Exercises Saturday

With the arrival today of approximately 1000 first-year entrants, Harvard University is rushing work on the new Memorial Chapel in order that it may be ready for the opening exercises planned for tomorrow morning.

The Rev. Willard L. Sperry, Dean of Andover Theological School, will conduct the services which have been especially planned for members of the freshman clas. This is the class which will graduate on Harvard's 300th anniversary. All upper classmen register tomorrow and Monday. With the opening of classes on Wednesday the college swings into full action for the 297th year.

Finishing touches have yet to be added to the new chapel before it can be said to be completed. In the meantime, temporary arrangements have been made to enable its use. Work was begun early in July, 1931, and will continue for about one month longer. Pipes for the organ are being rapidly installed and workmen have been engaged in their erection for the past three weeks.

Funds for the purchase of this instrument for the chapel were provided through a gift to the university of $50,000 by Mr. Ralph Isham in memory of his son, Albert K. Isham '15. Inasmuch as no funds were set aside for the purchase of an organ when plans were completed, authorities for a long time thought drastic economies would have to be made in furnishing the basement and other parts of the structure to partially meet this need. Though primarily for use in church services, it may also be used for recitals. It is equipped with four keyboards and electropneumatic action and is being built by the Æolian-Skinner Co.

On the west side of the memorial room is placed a panel bearing the inscription, "From these we have learned in peace." Other panels in memory of Harvard men in the World War will bear their names listed according to graduating classes. It has not yet been decided whether the names of the three who served under the central powers will be included or not.

This room is finished in Italian travertine, a cream-colored limestone similar to that used in the Fogg Art Museum and elsewhere for interior decoration. Opposite the main entrance will be placed a Harvard seal, sculptured in marble.

Work on the exterior is practically completed. Workmen are busy building a wide road past the north entrance, constructing stone protecting walls around the bases of a few endangered elms, and laying the bricks for footpaths. On the steeple is a 400-pound weathervane, modeled after a medieval battle pennant. The bell is hung, and has been tolling the hours since May, a convenience which summer school students appreciated as it signified the beginning or end of classes.

Beneath the eaves of a purple-gray roof, runs a wooden cornice of brown, gold, and light blue, modeled after that of the Grecian Parthenon, thus adding a Hellenistic touch to an otherwise Georgian atmosphere. With the red brick walls for a background, stout wooden columns designed after those of the Messina Palace, Italy, give an impressive air to the wide portico. Above this rises the 200-foot spire, dominating the Yard. Harvard has added another architecturally beautiful tower to the Cambridge sky line.

In memory of little old ivy-covered Appleton Chapel, which was torn down last year to make room for the new and larger structure, the section at the east end of the nave will be called "Appleton Chapel." Morning exercises will be held here daily, while on Sundays it will be used for the choir. The first Sunday service will be held on Sept. 25. The Rev. Arthur L. Kinsolving, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, will preach.

# Cotton Men Seek Less Competition On Prison Cloths

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Differences between the textile industry and the Administration over manufacture of prison goods were argued yesterday before the House committee investigating government competition.

Mr. Robert P. Hooper, president of the Cotton Duck Association, complained of the competition from Atlanta prison.

Mr. Norman E. Horn of New York, and Mr. W. Ray Bell, representing the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, joined Mr. Hooper in pleading against any expansion of the textile industry in the federal prisons.

Mr. Sanford Bates, superintendent of federal prisons, expressed sympathy with the complaint but asked coöperation of private industry in finding employment for prisoners.

"There is no present intention to expand the cotton ducking industry at Atlanta," he said, adding that every effort had been employed by the Government to prevent unfair competition by prison labor.

# Radio Tonight

**DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME**

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Baseball; market talk.
5:15 Pickard Family.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Enlistment Campaign, National Economy League.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Nestles Orchestra; Alizn Joslyn; Mario Chamlee, tenor.
8:20 NBC, "The New Football Rules from the Standpoint of the Spectator."
8:45 NBC, "Harvest of Song."
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra; Edna Kellogg, quartet; piano duo.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:00 Time; weather report.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cascade Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Baron Lee's Band.

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
5:15 Frolickers: harmony.
5:30 Art of Living; talk.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; speakers; music.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Popular vocal programs.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; quartet.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Aileen Stanley; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Phantom of Crestwood."
10:45 NBC, Inga Hill, contralto.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; guest artist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps"; organ.
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Eliminations.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
7:30 Sears Roebuck Program.
7:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singing Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "March of Time"; sketch; music.
9:00 CBS, All America Football Show.
9:30 CBS, "To the Ladies"; Tito Guizar; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
10:15 Friday Varieties: recording.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—Leo Litwin, concert pianist.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Columbia Guest Revue: soloists; orchestra.
6:40 Baseball; CBS dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS and local dance music.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Ronnie and Van, songs.
8:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:45 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
9:00 Royal Romance: sketch.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio announcements; news.
10:15 CBS, "Col. Stoopnagle and Budd."
10:30 CBS, Tommy Cline's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:45 CBS, Riviera Orchestra.

## *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
10:30 a. m.—Stocks; financial news.
10:35 a. m.—Musical and studio programs.
12:00 noon—Stock quotations.
12:05 p. m.—Studio soloists; orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

**WBZ**

7:00-12:00—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Musical and studio.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, National Grange.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm Forum talk.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Troubadours.
4:00 p. m.—NBC musical programs.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC, "Dress Rehearsal."
1:30 p. m.—Paul Murphy's Troubadours.
2:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Merry Madcaps.
3:30 p. m.—Dance music; news.

**WNAC**

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Buddy Harrod's Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia - Middlebury football game, Ted Husing, announcing.

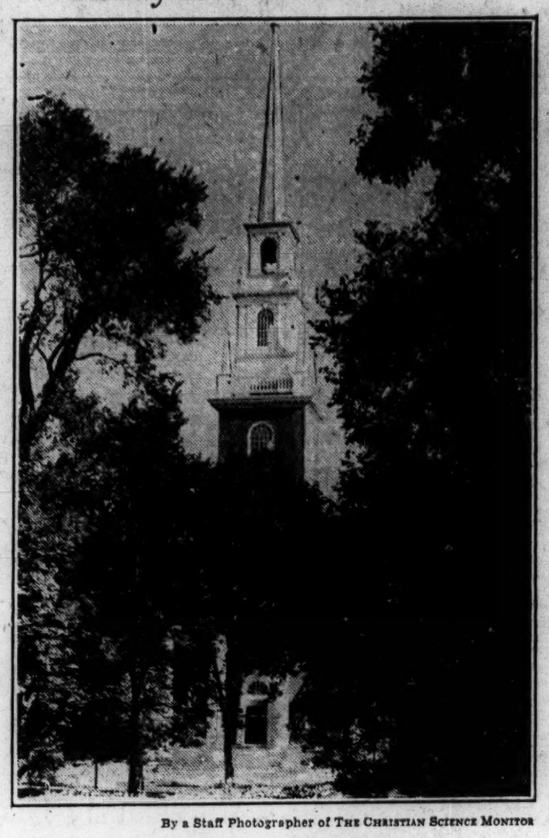
**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York Yankees, Fred Hoey, reporting.

**WABASH LOADINGS UP**

Wabash loadings the week ended Sept. 17 were 11,872 revenue freight cars, compared with 10,045 the preceding week, which included Labor Day, and 14,385 a year before.

## *Ready to Greet Class of '36*



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARVARD'S NEW MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Although Some Interior Work Is Yet to Be Finished, It Will Be the Scene of Opening Exercises on Saturday.

# *Boston Art Notes*

**Goodman-Walker**

"Painting Today" is the designation of the initial exhibition of the season at Goodman-Walker's in Copley Square. The intention is to show work of singular merit which does not characterize a particular school of tendency. The brilliance and pattern emphasis and color inventions, however, point to modern trends.

If we were asked to designate the trend of modernism, we might point out two or three canvases here, and indicate the intentions of their makers. Mr. Karl Knaths, for example, exhibits the logical development and proves that modernism is not erratic and aimless but quite strict in its ambition. Mr. Knaths has painted a still-life which is reasonably pictorial; that is, the subject can be recognized. What he has dwelt upon, however, is a color theme (rather than a literary one). The picture is constructed of dabs of color thoughtfully modulated, appearing and disappearing, modified, neutralized, intensified, so that a quite complicated array of tones soon tells as one fluent theme. The difference between this constructive use of color and the interest in local tones (academic tradition) is experienced in viewing the picture for some time. It takes on depth, glows, sparkles, shimmers. In other words, a dynamic is established. The artist is forever making an effort to convey life through form.

Mr. Levinson's canvases show the same profound plan in the use of color. His tones are eloquent; he conjures up atmospheric feeling, depth, texture, too, in their manipulation.

Mr. Stuyvesant van Veen has contrived a powerful caricature of the "Peace Conference." He has crammed a multitude of objects and figures into a small space, distorting, exaggerating, satirizing in order to give more weight to the pointed criticism he makes. His talent for caricature is considerable. He has mastered in this agglomeration a difficult problem of arrangement and distribution. We look forward to his forthcoming efforts. Other contributors are Messrs. Oliver Chaffee, Vernon Smith and Albert Gold. D. A.

## Bonus Demands Laid To Groups' Rivalry

(Continued from Page 1)

Navy, declared yesterday at a meeting of representatives of 80 of the leading industries of Boston held under the auspices of the league. Admiral Sims is one of the six members of its national advisory council.

"To revive and restore the American principle that our Government shall truly be a government for the benefit of the whole people—a government of law and order economically administered for all the people, and not for the benefit or at the dictation of any special or sectional interest," also is the aim of the National Economy League, he pointed out. And it desires in addition "to provide a national organization through which the unorganized majority—all the men and women entitled to vote—may unite for their mutual protection to achieve these objects," he said.

The speaker also explained the league's proposal to urge Congress to reduce the amount being paid for Spanish-American War pensions by $109,000,000. "Such a reduction," he said, "will not affect in the slightest the 20,000 veterans or dependents who are rightfully and justly entitled to such aid." Speaking of World War veterans, the Admiral said that a reduction of $450,000,000 can be made in the $690,000,000 appropriated for them this year, and still provide liberally and justly to men whose disabilities arose out of the service or to the dependents of those who passed on during or because of the war. It is reported that 15,000 men and women of Greater Boston have enrolled in the league.

## American Veterans Oppose Cash Bonus

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 23 (AP)—A nation-wide agitation against immediate cash payment of the bonus is the aim of the American Veterans, an organization recently formed here. Other chapters are proposed in Atlanta, New Orleans, Memphis, Knoxville and other southern cities.

The organization is opposed to bonus marching and Communism, it says. Its national headquarters will be in this city.

The veterans say they will champion justice for disabled veterans, just treatment for dependents, prevention of profiteering in time of war and maintenance of such armaments in the United States as will make most improbable the recurrence of war.

## Economic Authorities Back Hoover on Bonus

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—President Hoover's stand against the immediate payment of the bonus has the indorsement of six American economic authorities, according to their statements made public here today by the Nonpartisan Factfinding Committee for Hoover.

The consensus of the commentators was that payment of the bonus at this time would make credit expansion uncontrollable and revive the partly checked process of deflation, with adverse effect on wages, employment and commodity prices.

The economists who voiced their support of the President were Dr. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia University; Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, Princeton; Dr. Irving Fisher, Yale; Dr. Garfield V. Cox, University of Chicago; Mr. David Friday, Washington, and Mr. Virgil Jordan, consultant on economics for the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—A plan for paying needy veterans $1 a day on the balance of their readjusted bonus certificates will be laid before President Hoover by Representative Hamilton Fish, the New York representative said here.

# EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Annual fall frolic, variety show, tap dancing and swimming, roller skating, 6 to 10:30. Girls of Greater Boston admitted free.

**Theaters**

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15. Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 8:20.
Paramount—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games and activities; motion picture lecture, "Shark Fishing Is Exciting," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"Isle of Paradise," 1:10, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 10:05 p. m.
Shubert—"The Laugh Parade," 2:20.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Paramount—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:35 p. m.
Uptown—Harold Lloyd in "Movie Crazy," at 12:55, 3:00, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz.
**Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street**—General exhibition.
**Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth**—General exhibition.
**Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twatchman.
**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Water colors by American artists.
**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.
**Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.
**Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue**—Paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr. Through Sept. 23.
**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor**

# COUNCIL MEETS WITH DE VALERA IN THE CHAIR

(Continued from Page 1)

always the possibility that the League Council and the Assembly which meets Monday may be confronted with other important questions.

For example there is the problem of Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference. The German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, who refused to attend the meeting of the conference bureau this week, is now attending the League Council. It appears unlikely that the question of Germany's demand for equlaity in arms will come before the Council, but its discussion in the Assembly is quite probable.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, would have preferred to keep this question out of the League meetings. Yesterday he urged the bureau to take it up, but Sir John Simon, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour of France and Mr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia maintained that political questions of such importance were not within the bureau's province, but should be considered by the conference as a whole. Mr. Henderson questioned this procedure but as presiding officer was obliged to yield, since his proposal found no support on the floor. He hopes to get the question before the next bureau meeting Tuesday.

Another question not actually on the agenda of the League Council but which was raised at today's session is the conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay. Up to the present no appeals have been made to the League for action on this matter, mediation being left in the hands of neutrals.

But the Council was unanimous in desiring to keep in close touch with the situation. A special reporter will be appointed to keep the League informed on developments and the nations concerned will not be permitted to forget their obligations under the League Covenant to find a peaceable settlement of their difficulties.

Apart from this pressing question which may claim the League's attention there is an abundance of important topics on the regular agenda of the Council. There is the problem of Liberia. The League having proposed a program of assistance and reorganization to the African Republic, the Liberian Government has responded with counter proposals.

As Liberia is a country wherein American interests are predominant, the United States is represented on the League committee dealing with this problem. Thus it has been agreed that a foreign officer known as chief adviser be established in the country to supervise the necessary reforms but the question of the powers he is to exert has been keenly debated between the American and Liberian Governments.

The United States insists his authority must be second to none, and the Republic's only appeal against his decision is to the League of Nations. Liberia resents this arrangement as an undue encroachment upon its sovereignty.

# WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Saturday; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

**Massachusetts:** Mostly cloudy and cooler, possibly showers in northeast portion tonight; Saturday generally fair and cooler.

**Maine:** Cloudy and cooler tonight and Saturday, with occasional rain tonight and probably in north portion Saturday morning.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight and Saturday; probably local rains tonight.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight; Saturday fair and cooler.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh northwest winds, except northeast and north over extreme north portion, possibly strong at times this afternoon and tonight, and mostly overcast weather with occasional rain over north portion tonight; Saturday fair.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City | 66 | 72 | Montreal | 58 | 72 |
| Bismarck | 44 | 68 | Nantucket | 62 | 66 |
| Boston | 63 | 74 | New Orleans | 74 | 88 |
| Buffalo | 62 | 78 | New York | 66 | 80 |
| Calgary | 74 | 82 | Norfolk, Va. | 68 | 86 |
| Charleston | 56 | 68 | North Platte | 40 | 68 |
| Chicago | 38 | 64 | Philadelphia | 66 | 78 |
| Cincinnati | 62 | 78 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 78 | 98 |
| Denver | 48 | 68 | Pittsburgh | 66 | 88 |
| Eastport, Me. | 62 | 62 | Portland, Me. | 64 | 72 |
| Hatteras | 76 | 82 | Raleigh | 66 | 70 |
| Honolulu, T.H. | | 84 | St. Louis | 56 | 74 |
| Tp.m.Sept.22 | 76 | | St. Paul | 42 | 66 |
| Helena, Mont. | 42 | 68 | Salt Lake City | 58 | 76 |
| Huron, S. D. | 38 | 68 | San Francisco | 56 | 68 |
| Jacksonville | 74 | 84 | Santa Fe, N.M. | 48 | 60 |
| Kansas City | 50 | 72 | Seattle | 50 | 72 |
| Key West | 78 | 80 | Tampa | 74 | 85 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | 76 | Washington | 68 | 80 |
| Memphis | 64 | 80 | Wichita, Kan. | 50 | 70 |
| Miami, Fla. | 76 | 84 | Williston, N.D. | 48 | 68 |

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time Sept. 23.
B—Maximum Sept. 22.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 6:04 p. m., Saturday 6:50 a. m.
Height of tides 8.1 feet, 7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:10 p. m.

# EMPLOYMENT GAINS IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 23 (AP)—A decided increase in manufacturing employment took place in Rhode Island during August, according to Mr. Daniel F. McLaughlin, State Commissioner of Labor.

The 219 manufacturing establishments included in the monthly survey reported 47,540 workers on their pay rolls during the last week of August, representing an addition of 6565 persons to their working forces during the month, or a gain of 16 per cent from the final week of July. The August gain over June, the low point of employment in this State, amounted to 21.6 per cent. The textile and rubber industries showed the greatest gains.

**STUDENTS' COSTS CUT**

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23 (AP)—Reductions in students' living costs were announced last night by Dr. Ralph Earle, president of Worcester Tech. The board in the dormitory has been cut 40 cents weekly and room charges from $5 to $15 yearly. Increased funds for scholarship aid and student loans are also available, Dr. Earle said, adding that faculty salaries would not be reduced.

# UNIONS OPPOSE PARTISAN STAND ON PRESIDENCY

## Green Denies A. F. of L. Is Committed to Any Party or Candidate

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 — Running down rumors that the American Federation of Labor was for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Republican National Committee made public a letter here today from Mr. William Green, president of the federation, stating it was standing aloof from the presidential campaign. Mr. Green's letter was as follows:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and myself, as president, are committed to the observance of a nonpartisan political policy during the national political campaign. The executive council emphasized its full and complete adherence to the nonpartisan political policy of the A. F. of L. at a meeting held in Atlantic City, N. J., beginning July 12, 1932. As president of the A. F. of L., I regard it as my duty to adhere to and follow a nonpartisan political policy.

"For this reason neither the executive council nor myself has given official indorsement to any political party or to the Presidential candidate of any party."

The A. F. of L. leader thus set forth its attitude toward the Presidential candidates in reply to inquiry from Mr. William L. Hutcheson, general president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. Hutcheson is chief of the labor bureau set up at national Republican headquarters. He asked Mr. Green for a statement because, he said, he had received reports from many parts of the country that the nonpartisan position of the federation was being misrepresented.


RICH RICHARD Says:—
If you have the habit of unwise spending, that's just about all you ever will have.
*For more of Rich Richard's sayings, call or write for his Almanack*
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6 Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins Oct. 1

CAVENDISH
SIR HENRY separated hydrogen from oxygen—discovered what is in the air. Wherever you find quality in the air, at a men's gathering, you find grouped together typical wearers of Coes & Young shoes. You can't separate quality from thrift!
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100,000 yds. Mixed Cotton Goods
White or colored, any quantity, at..... 5c the Yard
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*The garment featuring diaphragm control is excellent as an all in one garment.*
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Custom Corsets and Belts—boned with the famous NU-BONE woven wire stay.

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| Boneless Sirloin Roast, lb | 49c |
| Beef Tongues, corned, lb | 18c |
| Lean Fresh Beef, 2 lbs | 25c |
| Velveeta Cheese, 2 pkgs | 29c |
| Baker's Cocoa, ½ lb. tin | 10c |
| Grape-Nuts Flakes, pkg | 10c |
| Parowax, pkg | 9c |
| Gold Dust, large pkg | 19c |
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# HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

## For the School Lunch Box

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Detroit, Mich.

MOTHERS who are perplexed by the demands of the school lunch box can often get some practical suggestions from their older daughters. For as early as the seventh grade nowadays this practical problem is discussed in domestic science classes, so girls barely in their teens know what should go into such a box, and how to make it attractive. Doubtless such a daughter will put up lunches for other members of the family, but if she has to carry one herself, it is thoughtful in mother to do that for her occasionally and to slip in some little treat in appreciation of her helpfulness. For in packing a lunch for one's self the box lacks that element of surprise that gives zest to the meal.

Young children enjoy the importance of carrying a lunch box or basket, but older boys and girls often want nothing that reminds them or others that they do not eat in the school cafeteria. A collapsible box that can be carried flat in the school bag or brief case when emptied meets these conditions best, and still affords a safe place for an occasional small container for a "surprise."

Older children like better than screwtop jars the paper cups that may be thrown away after using. These are inexpensive and yet practical for even baked custards and frosted cup cakes. A custard baked in a cup by itself is much more appetizing in appearance than a portion cut from last night's dessert. Set the cup into a muffin pan for baking either custard or a cup cake. Frost cup cakes without removing them from the cups as they are easier to pack that way, and keep moist and look nice longer.

**Salads and Desserts**

Into such cups, too, may go vegetable or fruit salad; with a jelly glass cover or a paper top held in place by a rubber band. In the same way one can put up tapioca cream pudding, chocolate blanc mange, spiced apple tapioca, and other favorite desserts. Often these are much more acceptable than cookies or cake because they afford the moisture most such lunches lack. Bake small pieces of apple in such cups, with a bit of quince and enough water so the juice jellies around the fruit as it cools; a bit of whipped cream on top with occasionally a bit of cherry or apricot for garnish, makes the most ordinary school lunch seem like a feast.

Of course, lacking such cups or a lunch box, one can slip into the child's pocket a small, well wrapped screw top jar containing some such dainty. Often one finds mustard or pickles sold in a small jar just right for this purpose. With good refrigeration and enough of such containers at hand, one can often provide in a day dainties for two or more lunches that need only wrapping at the last minute.

Lacking a vacuum bottle, a slender screw top jar may be used to carry hot cocoa or soup for one child, or creamed vegetables for two. It is always advisable to heat such jars by putting them in cold water to cover and bringing them slowly to a boil before pouring the hot food into them. Wrapped with several thicknesses of newspaper, such food holds its heat a long time, and longer if the package can be placed near a radiator at school.

**Variety and Economy**

Variety and economy may be served by using seasonable foods: stuffed eggs when eggs are cheap, for instance; ham sandwich fillings and eggs stuffed with ham when a market special makes that meat cheap. At the same time, color contrasts have a great deal to do with making a good meal attractive. Use beet salad with white sandwiches, leaving the Waldorf combination for those made with brown or other dark breads; a red apple, too, is a better choice of fruit than a banana when stuffed eggs are part of the lunch. And while pickles are never recommended as food for a little child, occasionally a little chopped fine in sandwich fillings, or as a garnish on salad, adds to the meal the zest that is otherwise lacking.

Variety may also be introduced through sandwiches. A square of corn bread, sliced crosswise near the top, and the bottom hollowed out to hold baked beans mashed with a little catsup, chopped olives or mustard, then the top buttered and replaced, makes an unusual surprise. So one can hollow a roll, butter it well inside and fill it with salad; if butter is used generously the salad will not soak the bread.

For another favorite, use two thin circles of white bread and a thicker one of brown; hollow the center from the brown slice and butter the three; place the brown on a white circle, fill the center with salad or with cottage cheese mixed with a little green pepper, stuffed olive, or pimento chopped, and top with a half a teaspoonful of jelly; put on the top slice and wrap well in waxed paper.

Fresh fruit may well alternate with dried fruit cooked in some unusual way, such as a few prunes stuck with a clove apiece, then baked in a little cider until done, but not soft, and when cold, pitted and filled with nut meats, or an orange section.

Other dishes that children enjoy and can be made the day before and baked or left to mold in a jelly glass are: Custards, plain or baked with a bit of cooked fruit as a surprise at the bottom or bits of stale cake that rise and form an intriguing top; rice pudding with or without raisins, or topped with whipped cream and a bit of drained fruit to give, color; gingerbread; gelatine, plain or with fruits or vegetables. This may serve either as a dessert or salad, and before covering the glass, add either cream or fruit sirup, or mayonnaise.

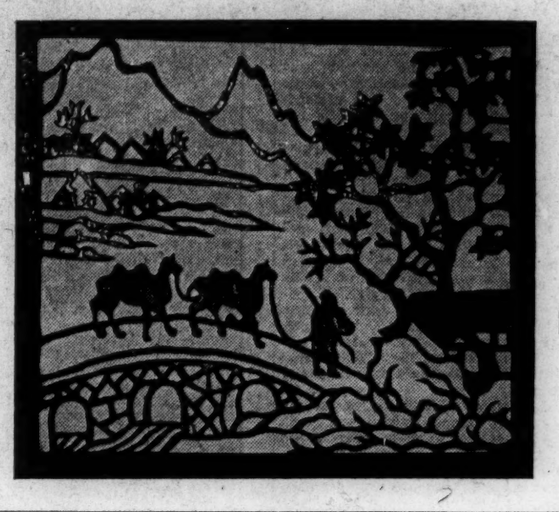
All communications regarding the recipes on these pages, and all cookery material submitted for publication should be sent directly to The Christian Science Monitor. With regard to such communications and material it is advisable that the editors of the Women's Department themselves make for readers of the page any necessary contacts with Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

In submitting recipes for publication please present them in the form used on the page. Note that the directions for mixing and cooking are given along with the ingredients and not at the end, and that baking temperature is given in degrees Fahrenheit. Please tell, also, how many servings the recipe will provide. THE EDITORS.

**The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.**

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Birds, Camels and Bridges Are Favorite Chinese Designs for These Silhouette Pictures.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Circular Lamp Shade.

## Metal Pictures and Their Adaptations

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE art of making the quaint iron pictures which Chinese craftsmen chisel out so skillfully had its origin in that country many years ago.

These unusual pictures in silhouette vary greatly in subject, treatment, and size. They are set in little black wooden frames—square, rectangular, oval, or round, and hung against the wall. Some are as large as screens. They are cut with chisels, a somewhat tedious process, considering the fine detail to be worked out in many instances. A dull chisel is used to etch veins, petals, feathers and other minutiæ. This slight indentation adds considerably to the delicacy of the silhouette. The outer edges are not filed entirely smooth.

Popular among Chinese designs are boat scenes with billowy waves, mountain landscapes with bridges and trees. Sometimes animals and people are incorporated as in the accompanying cut-outs. There are bird designs and flower designs with chrysanthemum, lotus, and wild plum.

The designs are not always worked out entirely in silhouette, for the blossoms may be built up by cutting out individual petals and fastening them one upon another. The result is somewhat heavier than the silhouette pictures.

It is quite fascinating to copy these Chinese designs and to originate others and cut them out of metal oneself, to hang on the wall or in the window as transparencies. The originals of the rectangular pictures reproduced here measured about 8 by 9½ inches and the round one was about 9 inches in diameter.

A thin sheet of coke-tin is easier to cut than sheet iron, and even more satisfactory is cold rolled tin-copper, a thin sheet metal consisting of tin on one side and copper on the other. This is more pliable than tin and not so brittle. The design may be cut out with heavy shears that have lost their usefulness for other purposes. In cutting portions of the design that cannot be reached with the shears, a chisel and hammer are required.

One may procure simple black frames at the 5 and 10 cent stores or at secondhand stores. The finished design is nailed to the back of the frame with tiny brads, and is then ready to hang up against the wall or in the window. Such pictures are suitable for the nursery.

Another use to which this craft may be put is for lamp shades or candle shades. The design may be more conventional for this purpose. A woman who has some skill in the handling of tools and a slight knowledge of drawing can make interesting shades without much trouble. The outfit needed consists of a drawing-board or bread-board, a pair of old shears, an awl, a chisel, a small hammer, and several metal punches of various sizes.

Circular shades are perhaps most popular. For lamps, an appropriate size is 15 inches across the bottom, 6 inches across the top, and 6¾ inches high. The design should have strong, simple, harmonious lines, without any attempt at detail. One should study blossoms, leaves, stems and parts of plants as a whole and make careful sketches, studying the relation of the parts to each other. Other designs than floral may also be chosen.

The next step is to make tracings of the drawing, arranging the forms into harmoniously balanced positions. Study your design in regard to its effect on light. It must not occupy so much space as to become merely ornamental and not useful.

Make a good drawing of the design on stiff paper, leaving a margin of half an inch or less at the top and bottom of the shade. Now, trace the design on thin paper and cut on the lines of the pattern. This paper model is to be pasted by its edges only, on the metal to be decorated. The metal is tacked to the drawing-board. With the awl and hammer outline the design by making small holes in the metal, working just outside of the lines of the drawing.

The two arcs which bound the plain rims at the top and bottom of the shade, as well as the lines which indicate other structural parts, are worked out while the pattern is still on the metal. When this is finished, remove the paper pattern and fill in the background by perforating it with the metal punches and hammer. Make the holes as large and near together as possible without destroying the strength of the shade.

When the design is finished, cut the metal, leaving a half-inch margin at the top and bottom of the shade. This is to be turned under to form a finish and give firmness. The end margins are cut into little slits about a third of an inch apart. The opposite ones are turned back, forming sutures which fit into each other and bind the ends firmly together. It is well to have a mechanic do this part of the work, so that the seam will be neatly joined and the lower edges well rounded.

For lining shades, nothing is more effective than candle linen, which has the advantage of being inexpensive. The lining should be cut by the same pattern as the shade, so that it will fit smoothly.

Designs similar to those on the Chinese cut-outs are suitable for iron gate signs, which, of course, are larger, but are made in a similar way. They should be framed in iron rather than wood, and hung on iron brackets. It is necessary to give the iron pictures, and lamp shades, as well as the gate signs, one or two coats of flat black paint.

## Enamel the Ice Box

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Zinc-lined refrigerators may be enameled. This is worth doing since enameled surfaces are more easily cleaned.

If the refrigerator is old and has been in use the zinc surface should first be well washed with a weak solution of water, to which bicarbonate of soda has been added to remove every vestige of grease. After rinsing the surface with clear water, wipe it dry and then rub the zinc with fine sandpaper, removing the dust carefully afterward.

The refrigerator interior is now ready for painting. Two coats of flat white should be applied before the bathtub enamel is used. Two coats of enamel will insure a good job. Twenty-four hours should be allowed between coats. All the coats of paint and enamel except the last should be smoothed with very fine sandpaper before the next coat is applied.

## A Hinged Shelf

A convenience in the small kitchen is a hinged shelf near the dining room door, the width and length determined by the use to which it is to be put. Wooden brackets hinged to the wall hold the shelf up, and when not in use fold flat against the wall, permitting the shelf to hang down. It should be finished to match the woodwork. When the surface is to be used for work, zinc is a good covering.

## Kitchen Hint

To prevent a glass bowl from cracking when hot custard or stewed fruit is poured into it, wring out a large flannel in warm water, fold in two and stand the bowl on this while pouring the hot liquid. Glass jars may be safeguarded when hot jam or preserve is poured into them by the same method. When a number of jars are to be filled a piece cut from a worn blanket is convenient as it is thick and does not require folding.

By not greasing the gridiron, one can bake hot cakes without having them stick to the iron or smoking up the room if one will follow the following rule: Before the first baking of cakes, take a sheet of waxpaper and rub well over the hot iron. Before putting the gridiron away for the next baking, do not wash but rub well with a clean piece of waxpaper.

## Making Dishwashing Easy

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IF THE ever-recurring task of dishwashing is distasteful to you, it may be because you have not given the subject enough thought. But what is there to think about dishwashing? says someone. So much that a certain young woman in one of our leading universities chose "Dishwashing" as the subject for the thesis required for her master's degree. She studied the prosaic task from every angle for months and found pleasanter ways of doing the dishes and methods of speeding up the process.

Give your own individual dishwashing problem some thoughtful consideration, and see if it cannot be shortened and made pleasanter. Use the dishwashing period for resting. Have at hand a kitchen stool, just the most comfortable height, and sit on it while you wash dishes. Oh, yes, it may be a bit awkward at first, but this can soon be overcome. Have all the soiled dishes scraped and properly stacked before you begin. Try out different ways of procedure to see if you can cut down the dishwashing time. Have plenty of hot water and use a soap or powder that is kind to your hands, as well as to your silver and china. To cut down on labor leave dishes on a wire rack to dry after they have been rinsed with boiling water.

**A Helpful Household**

One woman has found that considerable time is saved by having each member of the family carry his or her own dishes to the sink. The boys as well as the girls have been trained to do this as they rise to leave a meal. The dishes appear right where they are to be washed and many steps are saved.

Children will enter more heartily and happily into the dishwashing program if things are made gay and interesting instead of humdrum and prosaic. Gay tea towels help. Inexpensive rubberized aprons make a strong appeal. In one home it is the accepted practice to tell jokes and humorous incidents at dishwashing time. In another a mother and daughter who are musically inclined often sing gay snatches of song to the accompaniment of the swish of the suds and the clatter of dishes.

**Poetry and Dishpans**

The woman who does the dishes has ample time and opportunity for quiet meditation or even for education while the process is going on. One should think out the best way of doing the task but after that it is not necessary that the thoughts go into the suds along with the china. One woman who loves short appealing bits of verse memorizes them while doing the family dishes. Another whose special interest is art fastens prints of pictures which she especially likes in full view and studies them as she works. We even know a writer who claims that story plots often come out of her dishpan and another who keeps a pencil and pad handy to catch the bits of verse which come tripping to her thought while engaged in the humdrum task of washing the dishes.

Then, too, there are some bits of useful information which it is well to keep in mind as they help to lighten the work. Considerable dishwashing can be eliminated by frequently preparing casserole dishes. Foods prepared and served in one dish cut down very much on work and are attractive and wholesome as well.

Keeping the sink as orderly as possible while preparing the meal is another aid to speedy clearing away afterward. Most utensils and dishes used in preparing foods can be rinsed, dried quickly, and should be replaced at once.

Egg and milk yield best to cold water. Dishes which have been used for these foods should be first rinsed in cold water before being plunged into hot. Milk bottles wash more easily if first rinsed with cold water. Dishes or pans which contained sugary substances yield more readily to hot water.

Aluminum pans can easily be cleaned with steel wool, which now comes attached to a metal base with a handle. This eliminates the objection of getting bits into the hands.

When food has burned in an aluminum pan it may be cleaned by adding baking soda and water and boiling until the crust loosens. Lye should never be used in aluminum. Discolorations on aluminum may be removed by boiling in it vinegar and water, tomato or rhubarb.

## The Chair Grew Up

An ingenious mother converted a nursery chair into an attractive chair for a child by removing the hinged tray and then giving the chair two coats of rose lacquer. When it was dry, two corrugated cardboards were held on the seat by a few tacks. Three thicknesses of an old comforter were then cut to fit and used as padding for cushions on back and seat of cretonne in blue, rose and tan. Brass-headed tacks, very close together, held the material in place and gave a nice finish. It was very good-looking at this stage, but the style of the chair permitted some modernistic touches, so these were added with some black paint.

Since the paints were on hand and the materials for upholstering were taken from an old trunk, the only expenditure was five cents for the tacks. Nevertheless, the finished chair would be a credit to any nursery.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Beauty From Ashes

THE westerner who comes to live in China is likely to experience a cycle of three emotions.

At first he is thrilled by the gorgeous display of the East: by the pomp of temples and the splendor of palaces, and—especially if he is favored by the gold exchange—by the treasures of silks and curios and jades which he can buy for a song.

Presently there comes a reaction. The squalor about him intrudes upon his luxuriating sensibilities. Perhaps he remains in a state of revulsion and discontent as long as he stays in China, complaining that he would take the first boat for the "home side" if he could. But he rarely does. For who, at home, can have a houseful of servants for the cost of one, and clubs and golf and polo ponies for little more than the expense of a year's commutation tickets?

But perhaps, if he has strength in his heart and a glint of imagination in his eye, a phœnix arises from the ashes of his disillusionment. The burden-bearing coolies, the begging children, the tattered housewives loafing at the tumbledown thresholds of their mud huts no longer seem objects of unmitigated shame. Slowly there arises in his heart an admiration for that which is the genius of the Chinese masses: their ability to make something out of nothing.

For somehow the people of China are able to fabricate the structures of family and society, in spite of economic odds which would appear insuperable to a less sturdy people. From the junk heaps of material existence—literally and figuratively—they manage to build this mysterious thing called human life.

* * *

Surely the heritage of a community must be stamped on its streets, as the thoughts of a man are graven upon his face. In Peking, for instance, the lives of the people seem to be expressed in the physical appearance of the city itself.

It is a gray city, a sprawling network of little low hutungs, or alleys; a vast monotony of tone. But here and there a wisp of brave color steals over the gray walls. Away to the north rises the yellow-roofed majesty of the Forbidden City; to the south the lapis-blue dome of the Temple of Heaven raises its face to the sky. And all around the city the strong walls, with their high red gates, stand gallantly on guard as they have stood for centuries—the glamorous barbaric walls of Peking.

Now and then the red and green of a wedding procession winds through the narrow streets; or the bright echo of a street vendor's call rings through the gate. In front of drab little shops, colored banners swing jauntily. Or sometimes the tall courageous head of a willow—the loveliest tree of Cathay—sways over the wall of a hidden court. And once, in late February, as I passed the gateway of a black-littered coal yard, I saw the season's first plum tree breaking into bloom—like a prescient hope of spring amid the ugliness.

But all around are the low gray hutungs of the low gray city. And all around, in the low clay courts, are hundreds of thousands of men and women and children living strongly and withal not unhappily in spite of the heavy test to which nature has put them. When they greet each other, it is conventional to ask, not "How are you?"—but "Have you eaten today?" And they jingle proudly the coppers in their hands, to show that they are on their way to the food vendor's stand for a meal which would cost perhaps one penny in the money across the world.

And in China—many, many times I have seen it in the streets of Peking—there are men pulling carts full of great rocks—coolies who casually stop their carts in the middle of the street and curve their brown-muscled bodies over the jagged rocks for a noonday siesta.

* * *

Many are the ingenious devices to which the Chinese people resort in order to eke out a living. "In China," it has been said, "nothing is wasted." Scavengers are innumerable, free-lance scavengers as well as the employed members of the trade. In China all that one needs to start a shop is a little pile of junk at the edge of the street—a heap of old clothes, a melée of discarded bowls and buttons, a few baskets of withered fruits.

The famous Beggars' Guilds represent one of the most thriving trades in any Chinese city. In addition to the asking of alms they have, by threat of sabotage, instituted themselves as the traditional factotums—musicians and bearers and mourners—in wedding and funeral processions. And, outside of working hours, the beggars are a fairly well-fed and contented lot. From time to time benevolent agencies have attempted to place the weaker among them in charitable establishments. But — ai yah! Should they exchange the lucrative business of begging for a paltry existence in a charity institution? Not they!

In a land like this, where people live not from day to day but from meal to meal, one might expect a tacit slogan of "Every man for himself." Instead, from the coolie class upward, it is "Every man for his family." As the only customer, perhaps, in a petty merchant's shop or a craftsman's establishment, you will find yourself surrounded by half a score of long-coated salesman, relatives of the owner who have been taken into the business. How they all contrive to subsist, only China can say.

And there is always the miracle of the craftsman, which seems nothing less than magic—like the emergence of a butterfly from its chrysalis.

Picture to yourself a dark, dirty little shop, a squalid little shop. Picture a little ragged old man with queer spectacles, bending over a table in a dingy corner. Picture him working with crude tools, day after day, week after week, perhaps month after month, on a single bit of ivory or brocade or porcelain. Picture him going home at night—to a dark, dirty little room where he gobbles his rice amid his tatterdemalion family. And then picture yourself buying for a few dollars the product of his timeless labors — a masterpiece which, had it been exhibited by an Occidental in the salons of Paris or New York, would have brought fame to its creator among connoisseurs from Buenos Aires to Copenhagen.

But is this not China, where something can be made to come out of nothing? And is not Art, too, a phœnix which rises from the gray cinders of endless drudgery and dogged sacrifice? M. M.


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## Tatty, the Woman Who Works on the Land

To-day being too wet for field labour, we have the indoor help of one Tatty, the woman who works with the men on the land; she also is a manufacturer of rugs and mats, and sells her eggs at ten a shilling (all wrong at the moment), because "that's all they are worth." Her talk is clear and incisive, her view of human life heroic; it is mainly that she will work at any hour, master any minor trade she can, in order that no problem likely to come her way may make her give in; against those who seem better off she has no grievance so long as they leave her in charge of whatever they give her to do. She has her own notions—sympathetic if incomplete—of the problems that they have. On Sunday she does no work, for "it's the day of rest"; but it is a restless day too: she "wishes that it were Monday morning. Looked at my mat, mustn't do that; looked at my knitting, dursn't touch that; looked at the clock, and it was only three o'clock." Hay-trussing, loading sugar-beet, even road-mending, allure her as theatres and restaurants allure her neighbours. I asked her whether there were any other women on the land in the district. Her eyes sparkled as she said, "There had been several volunteered; but so soon as the weather turned a little they all said, 'It's cold,' and took themselves off. Cold. I've had icicles hanging from my wet fingers, and when I lifted my skirt it was full of little mirrors—ice off the roots."

We have seen her short, stubborn figure in the thorny hedge, at the sluice-gate in the oozing swamp; we have never heard her whistled songs or voice above the wind except as a messenger of confidence. . . .

We have a Dictionary of National Biography, a mighty treasure-house of aspiring and conquering humanity. But I wish sometimes we had one just as extensive to include those who, as things are, must "have no memorial." . . . If my fancied National Biography were ever to be compiled, I should look for Tatty in it; but none of my speculations will ever be realized; for, though I am somewhere protected against all that the skies and the years hurl at her in the outpost, she will outlast my time. — EDMUND BLUNDEN, in "The Face of England."

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*"La Beauce en Septembre": From an Etching by Louis Joseph Soulas*

LOUIS JOSEPH SOULAS has a deep love for his native French province, La Beauce, which borders the shores of the beautiful River Loir. For him this country of spacious horizons and fertile plains has a peculiar attraction. The flat character of the landscape has the effect of making any object, no matter how small, stand out in bold relief, and in harvest time the white ribbonlike roads cut through the golden grain with clean, long sweeps. In such a landscape the skies take on an enhanced interest, a fact that can well be appreciated from the etching "La Beauce en Septembre." The old windmill is one of the few remaining, and stands only two hundred meters from the homestead where M. Soulas was born. His deep love for it is shown by its inclusion in many of his etchings and paintings.

M. Soulas is definitely to be classed among France's foremost contemporary etchers. His technique holds little for criticism, while his effects show the feeling and warmth of an unusual nature and his work has a luminous quality that is attractive.

M. Soulas has had little definite art training. The war having broken up his homestead (he comes of a farming stock), he went to Paris at the age of thirteen and entered the Gobelins tapestry works. He remained there only a year and then entered the Ecole Etienne which specializes in the technique of bookmaking. Here his talent for engraving became evident; but, as the school was not concerned in turning out artists, he began experimenting in the making of etchings and woodcuts.

M. Soulas' steady progress has been due to his capacity for hard work and his simple, sincere devotion to his labors. The French Government has not only purchased many of his drawings, but has also commissioned him to execute the designs for the new bank notes to be issued. His woodcut illustrations are much in demand, and include some fine specimens done for the French translation of Kipling's *Jungle Book*. He exhibits at all the well-known salons and galleries in Paris, where his work is always conspicuous. Museums both in France and in foreign lands possess his works. His fine woodcut, "La Sologne," was acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

## Peerie Caddie's Lamb

It is very early morning. Save for the larks, and the complaint of a ewe seeking for her lamb, this Shetland hillside is in silence. Stretched full length on the heather, I watch the lazy waters of the voe beneath, dark green and mist shrouded, flowing idly toward the mouth, where dashing white horses seize it, and gallop with gallant sparkle to meet the Atlantic.

The ewe is silent; and, glancing up, I see her standing not far from me, solid against the sky line. It is Peerie Caddie, and idly I try to attract her attention, whistling to her to come to me; but she takes no notice and, as I rub my eyes, I see the reason. It is not only Peerie Caddie with whom I am sharing the morning hillside; there are four spidery, uncertain legs tottering beside her, and with sudden excitement I spring to my feet and dash headlong down the hill to the croft.

"Kirstie! Kirstie! Peerie Caddie has a lamb, on the hillside not far from Giedoon's peat stack!"

In a minute Kirstie has her shawl over her head and we make for the hill again.

"My Peerie Caddie wi' a peerie lamb," croons Kirstie, as she runs skilled fingers over the thin uncertain legs of a tiny ram, above whose eyes there are already evidences of horns to come. "My caddie, wi' a peerie baaby, and the first of them all."

"You must let me have a jersey from the first fleece that you get from him, Kirstie," I say with a laugh, "because he's the first lamb this spring and I found him."

"Indeed doo will, my bairn, indeed doo will, and I'll mak it for dee mesell," says Kirstie with great earnestness, for she ever takes my banterings as serious.

Then we return to the croft in triumph, driving the ewe before us while the lamb follows, gaining confidence with each clumsy faltering step.

So in the long winter evenings, when I am at home in the south, I shall think of Kirstie sitting by the fire in the soft kitchen, making my jersey from the fleece of Peerie Caddie's lamb.

* * *

Winter nights are the Shetland woman's time for the carding and spinning of the summer's fleece. In June the sheep are driven in from the hills; for in summer the new fleece starts to grow, forcing up the old one, which is then pulled off. Several crofts will join together for the "rooing"; and, after this has been done, all the bit of dirt and heather are plucked from the fleece by hand, some oil is put on it, and it is then ready for "carding."

Carding is a process which, when I saw it first, reminded me of making butter pats. The "cards" which the Shetland woman uses are very much like the wooden pats used in the south for making up the butter. They are made of wood, over which are placed pads of leather in which there are a number of wire pins, about half an inch long. The wool is drawn up and down between them by hand, until it is quite free from dirt and left in long feathery rolls ready for the spinning.

To watch a Shetland woman at her spinning wheel might tempt you to think that spinning was the easiest thing in the world. The long rolls of fleece are laid upon her lap while, with constantly moving foot, she keeps the wheel in action; and then, as if by magic, the thread emerges from the rolls between her deft fingers and becomes yarn. This is wound round small "pirms," or reels, as it is spun. Two "pirms" spun together make the two-ply yarn which is the most commonly used for knitting. It is then wound up into hanks on a wooden reel, washed in boiling hot soap suds to remove the oil, dried and rewound into balls ready for knitting.

Every Shetland crofter's wife knits, as it is one of the few ways in which she is able to make money, and money is scarce in Shetland today. It is incredible the speed with which the work progresses. A pullover which, to the average woman in the south, would be the work of months, is to the Shetland woman merely a question of a week or less, and a big shawl takes about the same time; for knitting to the Shetland country woman is as natural as breathing. She knits as she sits over the fire of nights discussing the work of the croft; she knits as she walks along the road; and she knits as she comes down the hill path from the peat stack, a large "kirshie" of peats upon her back.

The demand for homespun wool is rapidly decreasing, for people confronted with both home and machine-spun wool frequently choose the latter, thinking it more even in appearance, and not appreciating the softness and wearing qualities of the homespun yarn until they have tried it for themselves. In many district of Shetland hand spinning has died out altogether; but in North Mavine, a particularly beautiful district around the west coast of the mainland, every croft still has its spinning wheel. In these days of rationalization and intensive division of labor, it is pleasant to find people who can still carry out every part of their trade or handwork from its initial stages to the finished article.

J. G.

## Monet's Debt to Turner

When Monet had reached the age of thirty, in the year 1870, he and his friend Pissaro travelled in Holland and England, and on this trip decisive events of a spiritual nature took place in Monet.

In London he and Pissaro discovered the paintings of Turner. At different periods of his life Monet spoke of Turner, as he did of other painters, in different ways. He both admired and condemned Turner, and when he condemned him forgot that he had admired him. Renoir said that Turner had painted with chocolate. This probably indicates why Monet in his later days repudiated his former idol; he must have considered Turner's palette overloaded with dark colors. Perhaps it was for this reason that Monet later disowned him, as he did all his own earlier paintings; indeed, if he could have laid hands on them, he would have destroyed them. But a picture of Monet's of that period, "La Tamise à Londres," is a confession of Turner's influence stronger than all subsequent words of disdain. It indicates as surely as "La dame à la robe verte" what a true stylist Monet was. He could produce a sort of p Turner at thirty just as he could produce a sort of a Manet at twenty-five. This virtuosity is the hall-mark of true talent in all arts; once acquired, all that is then needed to turn the man of talent into a great man is that he should go one step further, and restrain his exercise of this virtuosity; that he should say what he feels himself, and not flourish his mastery by talking the language of others.

Monet's debt to Turner was considerable. For Turner, when he had reached the height of his powers spent himself in achieving the apparently impossible, and so taught the human eye to see what it had never seen before—such, for example, as the beauty of fog and mist and rain. This is the artist's true function, to teach the layman to experience beauty where he has not experienced it before. In this sense, Monet, once he had perfected his skill, was to become another Turner. For he also passed the last period of his life in painting what had previously been considered unpaintable.

To Turner, also, he owes the discovery of the famous Impressionist technique, about which so much has been written and said, but which is none the less old and traditional. Monet and Pissaro, poring over Turner, noticed that Turner, when he wanted to paint white snow, did not make a streak with his brush or use white paint. Instead he dabbed spots of different colors, of which the resultant effect, at a distance, was the color white; by this method he was able to make snow either brilliant or dull, or give it any tone he pleased. This was what Monet had been searching for. Painting in the open air as he did, there was no technique available in contemporary methods which would enable him to capture the vividness of things as they appeared in the natural light.—XENIA LATHOM, in "Claude Monet."

## *On Reading an Old Book*

Upon these pages, rich with thought,
A mind serene and gentle wrought
And left the beauty of his soul
As love illuminates a scroll.

He dreamed and wrote in ages dire,
With war and hatred's flame afire;
Now anger, hate, and strife have passed
To dark oblivion, deep and vast.

The roar of battle down the street
Stilled once his phrases' quiet beat,
But long ago the clamor died;
In vain the sullen trumpets cried.

This book abides, a prophecy
Of what a world shall sometime see—
Wrong conquered by truth's ageless word,
Love's voice by all the nations heard!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

## Henry VIII

His majesty is twenty-nine years old and extremely handsome. Nature could not have done more for him. He is much handsomer than any other sovereign in Christendom; a great deal handsomer than the King of France; very fair and his whole frame admirably proportioned. On hearing that Francis I wore a beard, he allowed his own to grow, and as it is reddish, he has now a beard that looks like gold. He is very accomplished, a good musician, composes well, is a most capital horseman, a fine jouster, speaks good French, Latin and Spanish. . . . He is extremely fond of tennis, at which game it is the prettiest thing in the world to see him play, his fair skin glowing through a shirt of the finest texture. . . .

He is affable and gracious, harms no one, does not covet his neighbor's goods, and is satisfied with his own dominions, having often said to me "Sir Ambassador, we want all potentates to content themselves with their own territories; we are satisfied with this island of ours." He seems extremely desirous of peace.—From "Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History." SEBASTIAN GIUSTINIANI to the Senate. September 10, 1519. "Brown, Calendar of State Papers," Venetian.

## Emancipation

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

EMANCIPATION is invariably regarded as signifying liberation from bondage, but it may legitimately assume a wider aspect with a more intimate bearing upon everyday life, as, for example, freedom from injurious or undue restraint or influence. To the extent that men allow themselves to be controlled by erring human thoughts they become the instrument of error, with their freedom correspondingly restricted. It is essential that the subtlety of such thoughts be uncovered.

Christian Science emphasizes the fact that true being is eternal, and is not subject to time, place, or material condition. Concord, in the widest sense of the term, is a normal state and can be assured here and now. How can it be realized? God made man in His own image. Man has, therefore, inalienable rights, because of his being the expression of his Maker. True self-expression is the reflection of God. Man thus has dominion, which is his prerogative and God-given birthright.

The discordant material conditions existing today arise from misconceptions of God and His law, and from belief in a material life-basis—the admixture of good and evil. Everyone, in various ways, has felt himself to be in subjection to material sense, and has longed to be free. To recognize that one is in bondage is to realize that freedom is desirable and possibly attainable. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 228) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses."

Individual thinking determines the individual's status of living, for thoughts either emancipate or bind. Error entertained in thought may ultimate in erroneous action; right thinking always bespeaks its counterpart. Hence, to combat life's disturbing issues and win freedom therein, one must see that this activity is essentially a mental process. How strikingly is that brought home in the Biblical language concerning a man: "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he"!

As to be lawless is to be in captivity to evil, so, correspondingly, liberty is to be found only in obedience to divine law. To be obedient to God's law is to bring every thought into conformity with God's will; to listen for His voice, and seek no other guidance.

God's thoughts or ideas are everywhere, and always available. As men lay hold of them and contend for their reality, they become a liberating and transforming power, replacing sickness with health, sorrow with joy, weakness with strength, fear and worry with confidence and assurance, and bringing into expression all that makes for true happiness and the fulfillment of life's true purpose. Thought thus imbued blesses all in ever widening circles.

Suppose one is in bondage to fear of a so-called hereditary ailment. Awakened to the truth that God, Life, is his Life and, consequently, that his inheritance can comprise nothing but good, he gains freedom from previous oppressive, binding beliefs. Again, if one is under the domination of some particular vice or pernicious habit, the knowledge that God gives to man and maintains only right desires, persistently held to, will eliminate the perversions of mortal thinking. Or if one seems to be held in the mesmerism of lack, which is narrowing his vision and impairing his usefulness, turning from matter to the contemplation of God and His abundance, he will find the affluence of good being made manifest in his human experience proportionably to his assimilation and utilization of divine ideas.

As thought becomes spiritualized, it leaves its former moorings and enters the haven of spiritual understanding, where alone safe anchorage is found. Through the activity of spiritual sense men become more conscious of God's presence and power as a practical, living reality, which can be applied in all daily affairs. Governed thus, men find emancipation from all forms of bondage. As St. Paul expresses it in II Corinthians, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

Students of Christian Science are proving today that its teachings inspire faith in and establish the true understanding of God, guiding them into the paths of harmony and peace. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## Émancipation

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ÉMANCIPATION signifie en général délivrance de la tyrannie ou de la servitude; mais nous pouvons fort bien prendre ce terme dans un sens plus large et plus en rapport avec l'existence journalière et l'appliquer notamment à l'exemption de restrictions injustes ou d'influences nuisibles. Dans la mesure où les hommes se laissent diriger par des pensées humaines erronées, ils deviennent les instruments de l'erreur, et leur liberté diminue d'autant. Il importe que la subtilité de ces pensées fausses soit mise à découvert.

La Science Chrétienne appuie sur le fait que l'être réel est éternel, qu'il n'est point assujetti au temps, au lieu ou aux conditions matérielles. Prise dans son sens le plus étendu, la concorde est un état normal qui peut s'obtenir et se maintenir dès à présent. Comment le réaliserons-nous? Dieu créa l'homme à Sa propre image. L'homme a donc des droits inaliénables, parce qu'il est l'expression de son créateur. La véritable expression de soi-même consiste à refléter Dieu. C'est ainsi que l'homme domine sur toutes choses, selon sa prérogative et son droit de naissance donné par Dieu.

Les conditions matérielles discordantes qu'on voit aujourd'hui proviennent de conceptions erronées touchant Dieu et Sa loi, et de la croyance à une base de vie matérielle, —mélange de bien et de mal. D'une manière ou d'une autre, nous avons tous eu l'impression que nous étions assujettis au sens matériel, et nous avons soupiré après la liberté. Or reconnaître qu'on est dans l'esclavage, c'est comprendre que la liberté est désirable et qu'il est possible d'y atteindre. A la page 228 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "L'asservissement de l'homme n'est pas légitime. Il cessera dès que l'homme entrera en possession de son héritage de liberté, la domination que Dieu lui a donnée sur les sens matériels."

Le penser d'un individu détermine les conditions de son existence, car les pensées nous affranchissent ou nous lient. Si nous entretenons mentalement l'erreur, elle peut aboutir à des actions erronées, tandis que le penser juste amène toujours sa contre-partie. Donc, pour combattre les troubles de la vie et conquérir notre liberté, il faut voir que cette activité est essentiellement un processus mental. Avec quelle force ce fait ressort du passage biblique qui dit de l'homme: "Il est tel que sont les pensées dans son âme."

Être sans foi ni loi, c'est être captif du mal; d'autre part, la liberté ne se trouve que dans l'obéissance à la loi divine. Obéir à la loi de Dieu, c'est veiller à ce que toutes les pensées se conforment à la volonté de Dieu; c'est écouter Sa voix et ne pas chercher d'autres directions.

Les pensées ou les idées de Dieu sont partout et sont toujours accessibles. A mesure que les hommes saisissent ces pensées et en soutiennent vaillamment la réalité, elles deviennent un pouvoir qui libère et transforme, remplaçant la maladie par la santé, le chagrin par la joie, la faiblesse par la force, la crainte et les tourments par la confiance et l'assurance, et faisant ressortir tout ce qui contribue au bonheur véritable et à l'accomplissement des vrais buts de la vie. La pensée imbue de ces qualités étend à tous ses bénédictions dont la portée s'élargit sans cesse.

Supposons qu'une personne soit asservie par la crainte d'une maladie prétendue héréditaire. S'éveillant à la vérité, apprenant que Dieu, la Vie, est sa Vie, et que par conséquent son héritage ne peut inclure que le bien, elle est affranchie des croyances tyranniques qui l'avaient précédemment liée. Supposons d'autre part qu'un homme soit dominé par quelque vice ou par une habitude pernicieuse: il apprend que Dieu ne donne à l'homme et ne maintient que les bons désirs, et s'il s'attache à ce fait avec persévérance, il verra disparaître les perversions du penser mortel. Enfin celui qui semble être asservi au mesmérisme du dénuement, rétrécissant sa vision et diminuant sa capacité d'être utile, doit se détourner de la matière pour contempler Dieu et l'abondance divine; alors il verra l'affluence du bien se manifester humainement pour lui dans la mesure où il s'assimilera les idées divines et les utilisera.

La pensée qui se spiritualise quitte les eaux où elle avait séjourné pour entrer au port de la compréhension spirituelle, le seul où l'on puisse jeter l'ancre en toute sécurité. Grâce à l'activité du sens spirituel, les hommes deviennent toujours plus conscients du fait que la présence et le pouvoir de Dieu sont des réalités pratiques et vivantes qui peuvent s'appliquer à tous les problèmes de la journée. Etant ainsi gouvernés, ils parviennent à s'affranchir de la servitude sous toutes ses formes. Comme le dit saint Paul dans II Corinthiens: "Là où est l'Esprit du Seigneur, là est la liberté."

Ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne prouvent aujourd'hui que les enseignements de cette Science inspirent la foi en Dieu, établissent la vraie compréhension de Dieu, et les guident dans le chemin de l'harmonie et de la paix. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science and Santé*, p. 227): "La Science Chrétienne lève l'étendard de la liberté et crie: 'Suivez-moi! Échappez à l'esclavage de la maladie, du péché et de la mort!' Jésus traça le chemin. Citoyens du monde, acceptez la 'liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu,' et soyez libres! Tel est votre droit divin."


Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).


## *The Sandpiper*

Along the sea-edge, like a gnome
Or a rolling pebble in the foam,
As though he timed the ocean's throbbing,
Runs a piper, bobbing, bobbing.

Now he stiffens, now he wilts,
Like a little boy on stilts!
Creatures burrow, insects hide,
When they see the piper glide.

You would think him out of joint,
Till his bill began to point.
You would doubt if he could fly,
Till his straightness arrows by.

You would take him for a clown,
Till he peeps and flutters down,
Vigilant among the grasses,
Where a fledgling bobs and passes.

—WITTER BYNNER, in "Grenstone Poems."


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# RESERVES ARE MUCH STRONGER

## Chicago Looks for Better Varsity Football Team This Fall

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—"Our squad looks very capable, and I have high hopes," said Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran football coach at University of Chicago, when the conditioning campaign was well under way. "We had a good team at the end of last season, and see a better one in the making now. Our reserves will be much stronger."

Forty players, on the average, have turned out daily for advanced training on the practice field. They appear to be rounding into shape faster than any Maroon squad in years. Thirty-five are regarded as strictly varsity caliber. The squad is small, as Big Ten squads go; but it yields an exceptionally high percentage of pay ore.

It appears that the Maroons will be light, fast, rugged and versatile. There is not a 200-pounder on the lot, and only six aspirants who weigh over 190. Twelve range from 180 to 190 pounds. The maneuverability of this nimble, clever squad has encouraged Professor Stagg to introduce a new shift. Stagg, inventor of the shift, has given the game many varieties, some of which have come to be known by names of coaches who borrowed from him.

"The whirlwind shift" is the name of the new one. It is very complicated, and if the Maroons can master it to the extent of no longer fooling themselves with it, they may fool their rivals. This shift is designed to keep the defense guessing, as almost the whole team weaves and shuttles, and maybe the right end is finally in the left halfback's position. While the opposition is still trying to locate a dangerous player, or wondering what it's all about, the ball is snapped and the Maroons get the jump and throw power into sectors where it is least expected.

Two new backs of promise are chiefly responsible for the optimism on the Midway. These are Cecil L. Storey '35 and H. O. Page Jr. '34. Storey is a powerful 192-pounder, starts like a sprinter and hits the line with a whacking momentum. He is also a reliable defensive player. Page is a bit more versatile, a driving ball carrier, splendid blocker, tackler and punter. He weighs 183 pounds and is rugged.

Coach Stagg is well supplied with experienced backs. Vinson Sahlin '34, though of only 160 pounds, was one of the most brilliant ground gainers last season, and looks even better now. He is a capable field general. Capt. D. H. Birney '33 is a good all-round back who has never quite had a chance to come up to expectations. He can pass, punt, carry the ball, and plays a strong defensive half. He weighs 170 pounds.

Other promising backs are B. J. Johnson '34 and G. E. Mahoney '33, A. M. Summers '33, R. G. Wallace Jr. '33, Peter Zimmer '33, and a pair of sophomores, E. R. Cullen and T. E. Flinn. The backfield candidates might be classified as follows: fullbacks, Storey and Cullen; quarterbacks, Sahlin, Birney and Flinn, and the rest halfbacks.

In the line Coach Stagg is trying to strengthen the ends, and may move K. I. Parsons '33, veteran center, to end for that purpose. Parsons is too tall and lean for the conventional center, and R. E. Zenner '33, a stocky, aggressive substitute, has been developing so fast that he may relieve Parsons in the middle of the line. There is one veteran end, P. G. Toigo '33, and two reserves, W. A. Bellstrom '33 and F. W. Thomson '33. Three newcomers present some hope, and they are Barton LaMonte Smith '35, LeRoy J. Ayers '35 and John L. Baker '35.

While the Maroons have no giant tackles, they have several who should wear well. W. B. Cassels '33 and John H. Spearing Jr. '33 are returning letter-winners, averaging well over 190 pounds; Carl C. Gabel '35, G. E. Schnur Jr. '33, J. C. Sibley Jr. '34 and W. T. Maneikis '33 are returning reserves, ranging from 184 to 198 pounds, while Frank R. Spearing '35 and J. R. Womer '35, 196 and 185, respectively, are promising recruits.

At guard the Maroons have no lettermen, but several who are capable of development. The list includes W. E. Berg '34, W. E. Rapp '34 and R. B. Shapiro '34 from the reserves, R. J. Lindahl '35, E. C. Patterson '35 and E. M. Wolfenson '35.

### RUNYAN HOLDS GOLF LEAD

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 23 (AP)—Paul Runyan, professional from the Metropolis Country Club, White Plains, N. Y., held his lead at the close of 36 holes of the Rockledge and New England open golf yesterday, posting a 71, one under par, to stack up alongside his 67 of Wednesday. Runyan's 138 is three strokes better than Willie Macfarlane of Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Joe Turnesa of Elmsford Country Club, White Plains. Turnesa produced the low score of the second round yesterday, a smashing 67. Macfarlane added a steady par 72 to his 69 of the day before. Bobby Cruickshank of Fort Richmond and Dave Hackney of the Vesper Country Club, the chief New England hope, were deadlocked at 143. Bobby Cruickshank and Tony Manero pushed themselves into the fight yesterday with 70's. Scores 155 and better will play the final 36 holes.

### DAWSON WINS MEDAL ROUND

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ARCOLA, N. J., Sept. 23—John W. Dawson of the Glen Oak Country Club, Glen Ellyn, Ill., won the qualifying medal in the annual invitation golf tournament of the Arcola Country Club with a score of 73. Dawson's new course record score was closely followed by that of Charles Clare of the Race Brook Country Club, Orange, Conn., former New England champion, who turned in cards of 36 and 38 for a 74. Third place in the qualifying list was taken by John E. Parker Jr., Essex County Country Club, West Orange, N. J., with a 76. Robert Sweeny of Oxford University, an American living in England, turned in a score of 77 for fourth place. John G. deForest of England, British golf champion, failed to qualify, scoring an 81.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 98 | 66 | .598 |
| Columbus | 87 | 73 | .544 |
| Milwaukee | 85 | 77 | .525 |
| Indianapolis | 83 | 77 | .519 |
| Toledo | 83 | 79 | .512 |
| Kansas City | 79 | 84 | .485 |
| St. Paul | 69 | 94 | .423 |
| Louisville | 64 | 98 | .395 |

RESULTS SEPT. 22

Minneapolis 11, Milwaukee 7.
Kansas City 5, St. Paul 3.
Louisville 2, Indianapolis 0.
Toledo 3, Columbus 2.

### BECK WINS SENIOR GOLF TITLE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 23—William Beck of The White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, won the championship of the New Jersey State Seniors' Golf Association at the Shackamaxon Country Club yesterday by returning a 36-hole total score of 165. R. C. Maxwell of Trenton and Milton R. Brown of Forsgate tied for runner-up honors, with scores of 166.

## Good All-Around Player

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Acme-P. & A.

CAPT. DONALD H. BIRNEY '33
University of Chicago Football Team

## Mist Winner Of Star Class Title

### INTERNATIONAL STAR CLASS YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

| Yacht and Fleet | Points |
|---|---|
| Mist, Long Beach, Calif. | 117 |
| Wings, Moriches Bay | 115 |
| Laura G., Illinois River | 113 |
| Fleet Star, Gravesend Bay | 103 |
| Colleen, Central L. I. S. | 98 |
| Spray, Barnegat Bay | 96 |
| Juno, Delaware River | 96 |
| Thistle, Santa Barbara, Calif. | 87 |
| Seeadler, Great South Bay | 87 |
| Flapper, Hampton Roads | 86 |
| Lone Wolf, Elk River | 81 |
| Moonshine, Narragansett Bay | 79 |
| Tramontane, Paris | 77 |
| Joy, Solent | 74 |
| Ripple, Eastern Shore | 70 |
| Lone Star, Galveston | 67 |
| Ha-Ef, North Germany | 67 |
| Swedish Star, Stockholm | 62 |
| Dice, Peconic Bay | 61 |
| *Bandit II, Western L. I. S. | 61 |
| Hula Star, Hawaii | 60 |
| Three Star, San Francisco | 57 |
| Fouah Lieh, Cannes | 51 |
| Sparkler II, New Orleans | 49 |
| Kittiwake, Eastern L. I. S. | 47 |
| Lintik, Philippines | 41 |
| Red Star, Otsego Lake | 26 |
| *Sea Gate, Lake Maracaibo | 4 |

*Withdrawn.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Sept. 23—Mist, representing the Long Beach (Calif.) fleet, is the international star class champion yacht for 1932 as the result of scoring 117 points in the series of five races held off this port, the last taking place yesterday. Wings, representing the Moriches Bay fleet, finished in second place with 115 points, while Laura G., representing the Illinois River fleet, was third with 113. Colleen, the defending champion which was representing the Central Long Island Sound fleet, finished fifth with 98 points.

There were some other trophies connected with the series of races. Thistle of the Santa Barbara (Calif.) fleet received the distance trophy. Tramontane, representing the French fleet, was awarded the invaders' trophy, while the first challenge trophy was awarded to Ripple of the Eastern Shore fleet of Maryland.

Yesterday's race was sailed over a small triangle, twice around, the total distance being 10¼ miles. The breeze was so light at the time the race was scheduled to start that there was a wait of 1¾ hours before the starting signal was fired. Lone Wolf, representing the Elk River fleet, reached the first mark in the lead with Joy, representing the Solent fleet of England, about 10 boat-lengths behind. Juno, representing the Delaware River fleet, was third, and Wings was fourth. The only change among these four leaders on the race for the second mark was the moving up of Swedish Star, representing the Stockholm fleet, into third place. Lone Wolf was the first to turn the home flag, 1m. 30s., ahead of Joy which was second, with Moonshine, representing the Narragansett Bay fleet, 23 seconds behind. On the second round of the course, Joy reached the first marker a fraction of a minute ahead of Moonshine, and from this point on it was a great battle between these two yachts, Joy finally crossing the finish line 23 seconds ahead of Moonshine with Swedish Star only 9 seconds behind Moonshine. The summary:

### INTERNATIONAL STAR CLASS YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP

(Fifth Race. Start 2:45 p. m. Course 10¼ miles.)

| Yacht and skipper | Finish |
|---|---|
| Joy, Colin Ratsey | 5:36:19 |
| Moonshine, D. H. Atwater | 5:36:41 |
| Swedish Star, D. Sunden-Cullberg | 5:36:50 |
| Mist, Edward Fink | 5:37:15 |
| Juno, F. W. Robertson | 5:38:08 |
| Wings, Carl J. Pflug | 5:38:44 |
| Lone Wolf, J. B. McClatchy | 5:39:16 |
| Spray, F. S. Dale | 5:39:39 |
| Three Star, W. G. Waterhouse | 5:39:54 |
| Fleet Star, T. D. Parkman | 5:40:30 |
| Ripple, Patsey Raskob | 5:40:38 |
| Laura G., R. V. Bradley | 5:40:39 |
| Colleen, W. J. McHugh | 5:41:08 |
| Sparkler II, J. B. Cleary | 5:42:14 |
| Dice, H. S. Blake Jr. | 5:44:33 |
| Ha-Eff, W. von Heutschler | 5:45:04 |
| Flapper, J. G. Miller | 5:45:18 |
| Seeadler, Lloyd N. Emory | 5:46:17 |
| Thistle, Earl Hayward | 5:46:46 |
| Tramontane, J. Herbulot | 5:46:59 |
| Lone Star, R. G. Smith | 5:47:12 |
| Lintik, A. P. Ames | 5:47:20 |
| Hula Star, H. M. Dowsett | 5:47:56 |
| Fouah Lieh, Eugene Kelly | 5:48:03 |
| Kittiwake, W. S. Macdonald | 5:48 49 |
| Red Star, James J. Greenough | D. N. F. |

### TILDEN IN SEMIFINAL

BERLIN, Sept. 23 (AP)—William T. (Bill) Tilden 2d, yesterday entered the semifinal round of the professional tennis tournament with a straight-set victory over Ramillon. The score was 6—4, 8—6, 6—4. The American star was joined in the bracket by Albert Burke of Ireland, Martin Plaa of France and Hans Nussl4in, youthful German ace. Nussl4in eliminated Bruce P. Barnes of the United States, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0

### GREENSBORO TAKES HONORS

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 23 (AP)—Greensboro, winner of the first half in the Piedmont League split-season pennant race, clinched its claim to championship honors by defeating Charlotte, second-half leader, 10 to 6, here last night, to win the play-off series, four games to three. Chapman, right-handed pitcher for the Patriots, pitched his team to all its quartet of victories over the Hornets.

# SATO DEFEATS VINES 6—4, 6—4

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. was to watch the semifinals of the Pacific southwest men's singles championship from an unaccustomed position in the stands today because he was a better prognosticator than he knew.

The Wimbledon and United States champion said a week ago that Jiro Sato, Japan's leading star, was destined to become one of the greatest tennis players in the world, so the nonchalant Nipponese net man went out yesterday and made good the prediction by defeating Vines.

The other foreign players followed up this startling performance by forcing a complete and disorderly retreat of the other American quarterfinalists.

Sato, who possesses no particular sort of a serve, forced Vines to play a baseline game throughout, giving him almost no opportunity to rush the net with his terrific overhead smashes, and outsteadied the defending titleholder to win 6—4, 6—4.

Henry W. (Bunny) Austin and Frederick J. Perry, British experts, gained the semifinals by eliminating John W. Van Ryn, Davis Cup player from Philadelphia, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara's national doubles champion with Vines.

Austin won from Van Ryn in convincing style, which promised much trouble for Sato in the semifinals today. The score was 6—4, 1—6, 6—0. Perry won from Gledhill, 4—6, 6—4, 12—10. He meets A. Giorgio de Stefani, Italian champion, who won unexpectedly from Wilmer L. Allison Jr., another of America's Davis Cup stars, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Surprises were not confined to the men's singles. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, seeded No. 5, eliminated Carolin A. Babcock of Los Angeles in the women's singles, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Babcock, runner-up in the United States women's singles tournament, was unsteady. She was seeded No. 1.

## FLINT, PITTSBURGH, SETTING FAST PACE

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 23 (AP)—Flint, Mich., and Pittsburgh paced the field at the end of the third round in the National Baseball Federation of the United States tournament yesterday.

Five other teams continued in the race with less than the two defeats which automatically eliminate a team from the main competition. These teams still in the running were Dayton, Cleveland, New Comerstown, Ohio, Pontiac and Detroit.

Half a dozen teams — Fort Wayne,, New Haven, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dearborn and Akron—each have lost two games and were out of the running for the championship.

After being rained out for two days, the sandlot stars went to it again yesterday under cloudy skies. Pittsburgh took the measure of Dayton, 5 to 2, while Flint defeated New Comerstown, 3 to 1; Pontiac won over Cincinnati, 4 to 1; Detroit defeated Fort Wayne, 5 to 3, and Cleveland's defending champions beat New Haven, 7 to 0, putting the early favorites out of the running.

The third-round contests were marked by comparatively heavy hitting and many errors. Pittsburgh appeared most likely to win the flag in the finals, which will consist of three games on Saturday and Sunday.

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 103 | 75 | .579 |
| Hollywood | 100 | 78 | .562 |
| Sacramento | 93 | 85 | .522 |
| San Francisco | 91 | 85 | .517 |
| Los Angeles | 90 | 88 | .506 |
| Seattle | 88 | 87 | .503 |
| Oakland | 77 | 99 | .438 |
| Missions | 66 | 111 | .373 |

RESULTS SEPT. 22

Hollywood 9, Oakland 5.
Portland 10, Los Angeles 6.
Seattle 11, San Francisco 5.
Sacramento 5, Missions 4.

### THREE PLAYERS ADVANCED

Head Coach E. L. Casey of the Harvard varsity football squad promoted three players from the second varsity to the first, yesterday, and sent seven to the second squad, which left him with a varsity of 47 players. The three men promoted were: Alfred Kidder 2d '33, a letterman on the varsity track team, and a member of the second varsity for two years; Allan W. Sherman, a former Watertown High School halfback, and Taggart Whipple '34, a former Noble & Greenough School back.

### DETROIT GOLFERS LEADING

TOLEDO, Sept. 23 (AP)—The defending Detroit team of The League of the Lower Lakes gained a slight lead at the Inverness Club, yesterday, in the first round of play against Toledo and Buffalo amateur golfers. Four-ball matches were played yesterday afternoon with Detroit winding up with 16½ points, Toledo posting 14½ and Buffalo having 14 points.

# THREE UPSETS IN WOMEN'S GOLF

## Canadian Players Surprise Followers in Each Case at Kanawaki G. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL, Sept. 23—While the first two days of match play in the annual Canadian women's open golf championship did not produce any reversals in form the third round on Thursday made up for the absence of upsets earlier in the week and only one of the four matches resulted in the favorites winning. The upsets resulted in three Canadians gaining the semifinal round along with Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., and probabilities are bright that the title and the Duchess of Connaught Gold Cup will return to Canada after an absence of five years.

Miss Wall entered the second last round of the tournament by defeating Mrs. Alec Gold of England, the medalist in Monday's qualifying round, 2 up. The overseas player was 4 up at the turn, being out in one over par, and she seemed to have the game well in hand, but Miss Wall unleashed a brilliant stream of golf on the last nine and rapidly wiped out the lead and then won the last two holes to advance. Miss Wall's approaching was so accurate on the homeward journey that she needed only one putt on six of the last seven holes. Mrs. Gold was 1 up playing the sixteenth, a par 6 hole, and was on the green in 4 and down for a birdie. Miss Wall was on by three great wood shots and then proceeded to drop a long putt for an eagle 4 which squared the match. This so upset the game of the British woman that she three-putted the seventeenth hole to lose it and Miss Wall took the lead for the first time.

At the other end of the bracket Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, N. Y., runner-up to Mrs. Gold on Monday, was eliminated by Mrs. Charles S. Eddis of Rosedale, Toronto. The winner played the best golf that has been turned in since the tourney opened and she led Miss Wattles, a strong favorite for the title and runnerup in 1928, all the way. The Buffalo girl made a rally on the second nine, after making the turn 5 down, but it was quickly stopped by the Canadian.

Another runner-up, Fritzi Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., who was defeated in the 1927 final, was also defeated, she losing to Margery Kirkham of the local Forest Hills Golf Club, last year's runner-up, 3 and 1. They halved eight of the first nine holes, Miss Kirkham winning the eighth, but she drew away into a safe lead by winning the first three after the turn.

The fourth semifinalist is Doris Taylor of Kanawaki, Montreal and district champion, who defeated a local rival, Lucille Rolland of Laval, 7 and 6. The summary:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

Bernice Wall, Oshkosh (Wis.) Country Club, defeated Mrs. Alec Gold, Beaconsfield Golf Club, Buckinghamshire, Eng., 2 up.

Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine, Que., defeated Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling (W. Va.) Country Club, 3 and 1.

Doris Taylor, Kanawaki Golf Club, Montreal, defeated Lucille Rolland, Laval-sur-le-lac Club, Lachine, Que., 7 and 6.

Mrs. Charles S. Eddis, Rosedale Golf Club, Bedford Park, Toronto, defeated Peggy Wattles, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y., 3 and 2.

## Foxx Ties Wilson's Home Run Record

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 105 | 46 | .695 |
| Philadelphia | 93 | 58 | .616 |
| Washington | 91 | 60 | .603 |
| Cleveland | 85 | 64 | .570 |
| Detroit | 72 | 74 | .493 |
| St. Louis | 62 | 87 | .416 |
| Chicago | 48 | 100 | .324 |
| Boston | 42 | 109 | .278 |

RESULTS SEPT. 22

Washington 4, Boston 2.
New York 8, Philadelphia 7 (10 innings).
Chicago at Detroit (postponed).
Only games scheduled.

Jimmy Foxx was the individual star of the American League yesterday, the young Philadelphia first baseman hitting two home runs, his fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth of the campaign, to gain a tie with Hack Wilson for second place among the major league home run hitters of all time. Wilson hit fifty-six circuit smashes in 1930, just four short of Babe Ruth's remarkable record of 60, which he established in 1927.

Foxx's homers, however, were not enough to give his team a victory over the New York Yankees, who won by the score of 8 to 7, in 10 innings. Foxx connected first in the third inning with the bases full. His second came in the seventh with no one on. McNair also drove out a homer for the A's, while Gehrig and Hoag did likewise for the Yankees. With Mahaffey pitching in the tenth, a single, two bases on balls and an infield out gave the Yanks their winning run.

Alvin Crowder, veteran right-hander of the Washington pitching staff, won his twenty-fifth game of the season yesterday and his fourteenth straight, by defeating the Boston Red Sox, 4 to 2. Crowder yielded only four hits, but one of them was Roy Johnson's homer in the first inning with a man on. Joe Kuhel led the Washington attack with a pair of doubles, drove in one run and scored another. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1— | 8 | 12 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 7 | 15 | 0 |

Batteries — Gomez, Moore, Wells and Dickey, Jorgens; Freitas, Mahaffey and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Wells. Losing pitcher — Mahaffey. Umpires — McGowan, Van Grafian and Nallin. Time—2h. 2m.

AT BOSTON

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0— | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 2 | 4 | 2 |

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Durham, Welch and Jolley. Losing pitcher—Durham. Umpires — Owens and Dinneen. Time—1h. 37m.

## Cubs Fêted, Then Lose to Pirates

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 89 | 63 | .586 |
| Pittsburgh | 84 | 66 | .560 |
| Brooklyn | 80 | 72 | .526 |
| Philadelphia | 77 | 73 | .513 |
| Boston | 76 | 76 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 70 | 80 | .467 |
| New York | 69 | 81 | .460 |
| Cincinnati | 59 | 93 | .388 |

RESULTS SEPT. 22

Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 7, New York 2.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 5.
Only games scheduled.

After a triumphant parade through the streets of Chicago before thousands of spectators, the Cubs concluded their series with the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday by losing, 7 to 0. The victorious Cubs, who meet the Yankees in the World Series opener at New York next Wednesday, were acclaimed by one of the largest sport gatherings the city has ever known and received at the City Hall by Anton J. Cermak, Mayor of Chicago.

In other National League games played yesterday, Brooklyn beat New York, 7 to 2, and St. Louis triumphed over Cincinnati, 8 to 5.

The Pirates had an easy time defeating the Cubs. The winners hit Burleigh Grimes hard during the first five innings, scoring six of their runs in that time. Paul Waner was the offensive star of the Pirates with a pair of singles and a double. The double was his fifty-ninth of the 1932 campaign, and ties Chuck Klein's National League record.

Brooklyn moved one step closer to clinching third place in the standing by defeating the Giants. The Dodgers touched Bud Parmalee, New York rookie, for eight hits and four runs in six innings. Shaute, Mungo and Quinn worked in the Brooklyn box, Shaute getting the victory. Glenn Wright hit a home run and double for the winners, while Joe Stripp had a triple and two singles.

The Cardinals had to come from behind twice to beat the Reds. Home runs by George Puccinelli and Charlie Wilson helped, Puccinelli's coming in the first inning with one man on base. Medwick, sensational St. Louis rookie outfielder, connected with three singles at the plate and also stole home. Crabtree made four safeties for the Reds. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 7 | 12 | 2 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— | 0 | 6 | 0 |

Batteries—H. Smith and Finney, Padden; Grimes, R. Smith and Taylor. Losing pitcher — Grimes. Umpires — Klem, Magerkurth and Pfirman. Time—1h. 38m.

AT NEW YORK

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0— | 2 | 8 | 0 |

Batteries—Shaute, Mungo, Quinn and Lopez; Parmalee, Bell, Hoyt and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Shaute. Losing pitcher—Parmalee. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Barr. Time—1h. 48m.

AT ST. LOUIS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | x— | | 8 | 11 | 0 |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0— | | 5 | 13 | 2 |

Batteries—Johnson, Winford and DeLancey; Hilcher, Kolp and Manion. Winning pitcher—Winford. Losing pitcher—Hilcher. Umpires—Quigley and Reardon. Time—1h. 51m.

### HURRICANES WIN POLO FINAL

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 23—The Hurricanes overrode the Old Westbury polo team yesterday to win the autumn plates by a score of 20 to 14 on Cochran Field at Meadow Brook in the final of the annual 16-goal event, a feature of the late polo season on Long Island.

### RHODE ISLAND WINS TITLE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23 (AP)—Rhode Island won the New England championship of the United States Baseball Association yesterday by defeating Maine, 8 to 1. The pitching of Billy Ruggerio was largely responsible for the victory. He held the Maine players to three hits.

# BY-PLAYS

### POLO YOUNGSTERS COMING TO THE FORE

WHEN writing a history of sports in the United States for the season of 1932, it will not be right to pass over the record of the younger of the pony polo generation without devoting considerable space to their achievements. Probably never before have so many of the younger players shown up to such advantage as has been the case this year, and when it comes time again to defend the famous Westchester Cup against the British, it looks as if more than one of the "old guard" would find it a difficult proposition making the next "Big Four." While the winning of the United States open championship does not necessarily mean that the quartet which makes up the championship four is the best that can be mustered in America, it generally contains one or two players who are worthy of international rating. This year's championship team was made up of Capt. Frederick W. C. Guest, Morgan G. Phipps, Stewart B. Iglehart and Raymond R. Guest, only one of whom has had international rating in the past. And what is still more, all of these players have worn the Blue of Yale University. No doubt, Thomas Hitchcock Jr. will be the captain of the next American international four, and there are a few other players of the old guard who will have to be considered, including Eric C. Pedley, E. A. S. Hopping, Stephen Sanford and J. Watson Webb; but at the present writing it looks very much as if Captain Hitchcock were the only one of the veterans who could be classed as absolutely sure of a place on the next "Big Four."

### YANKEES SURE TO BE RUTHLESS

Whether their star home-run hitter plays or not, the New York Yankees are sure to be Ruthless in the coming World Series with the Chicago Cubs, and the latter should put up a Grim(m) battle.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL POPULAR IN PACIFIC ISLANDS

Rugby football is growing in popularity in some of the Pacific Islands. Recently the Cook Islands, which belong to New Zealand, asked the Auckland Rugby Union for jerseys and old footballs, and showed their gratitude for what was sent by presenting the Union with a tribal relic of great age and priceless value. Warships going the round of the islands find the natives tough opponents on the football field. In Suva seven senior teams and a number of junior teams play in competitions, and some of the European residents who have played in New Zealand are coaching the native players.

# Central Control by London Safeguards British Counties

## *England's Talent for Compromise Shown in Plan of Local Government—Firm Hand Kept on Police and Fiscal Affairs*

*This year is the centenary of the British Reform Act which ended the reign of local graft, tyranny, ignorance and injustice. The following is the last of three articles by the late Charles T. King, past chairman of the British Parliamentary Journalists. In them are reviewed the deplorable conditions existing before the Reformed Parliament began its program for the restoration of democracy and the methods by which municipal maladministration was overthrown. The articles afford timely suggestions to cities in every country which are seeking to free themselves from political collusion.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The outstanding features of local self-government throughout the cities, boroughs and counties in Britain today are democratic election, local freedom in the full light of day and paternal control and vigilance from London by the central power, the British Government.

Freedom—and control. This may seem like a paradox. It is of the essence of the English genius for compromise. These are the main ingredients of local town government in Britain:

The election of the local councils in each town or county by the inhabitants of a locality, conducted on a broad franchise; the light of publicity at the council meetings; public inquiry and the right of the citizen to be present on proposals for the raising of loans; rigid audits of monetary accounts; the prohibition against the raising of loans without examination and permission made and given by the central Government authority in London; the tight hold maintained upon local police forces by the relevant department of the central power, namely the Home Office in Whitehall, London; the friendly surveillance of the educational, road, housing, lighting, transport, cleansing and other activities of the local council by Whitehall, the center of Government.

In this fundamental of central control from London lies perhaps the great safeguard—apart from the local public conscience.

### System Demands Homogeneity

It would be difficult perhaps for such a fundamental to be enjoyed in so closely working a form in the United States. Britain is more homogeneous. It is smaller. It is more closely knit. There are no large communities of aliens in anything like the sense in which they exist in vast America, toward which peoples of so many nations have turned their eyes of hope and opportunity.

It is especially pertinent to our theme of town government to emphasize the peculiarly tight hold of the central power upon the police.

The 20,000 policemen of Greater London (which numbers between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 inhabitants, in addition to its huge stream of visitors from the world over), are directly under the Home Office. The Home Office is presided over by the Home Secretary, who is a member of the Cabinet. The Cabinet is a small body of about 20 men, members of the House of Commons or the House of Lords, who form the Executive of the British realm. They sit in a pleasant pillared room at 10 Downing Street, Whitehall, the short, insignificant-looking little great road which thus contains the controlling government of Britain.

This Cabinet room is vital to the question of local town government because at this table among the 20 Cabinet Ministers who form the British Government sit several men who have a direct line out to every one of the self-governing popularly elected local authorities in each town throughout the country.

### Central Power House

These men in the central power house, to whom a direct tie-up runs into the Cabinet room from each near or distant local authority, include particularly the Minister of Health (formerly called the president of the local government board), the Home Secretary, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Transport and the Lord Chancellor.

Of these, from the local town government point of view, the most important are the Minister of Health, who is really the guardian, watcher and adviser of the county councils, town councils and other locally elected bodies all over the country, and the Home Secretary, who is the ministerial head of the police.

Like most members of the British Cabinet, the Home Secretary is usually a man of great standing and of long experience of government departmental work. His most important tie-up function is that dealing with the police. Just as the Minister of Health can be publicly cross-examined across the floor of the House of Commons on many local government matters, the Home Secretary can be similarly dealt with concerning police affairs.

Many local authorities have their own local police forces acting under a section of the town council called the Watch Committee. In the vast London area, of course, there are no watch committees, but direct Home Office headship. The population of London is as large as that of the huge Continent of Australia.

The watch committees are, like their fellow town councilors, local citizens elected by the local rate payers.

### Police Closely Supervised

Apart from the Metropolitan Police (London) the police service is a branch of local government. The local authorities carry out powers conferred upon them by various Acts of Parliament. In other words their work is defined in laws passed by the Lords and the House of Commons in the British Parliament on the initiative of the Cabinet in Downing Street.

The Home Secretary has to see that the powers conferred by Parliament regarding the police forces are properly carried out. He can appoint inspectors of constabulary for visiting and inquiring into the state and efficiency of the local police force. Each inspector has to report to the Home Secretary who issues a certificate of efficiency for the purpose of the Government grant of money.

The duties of the police include the prevention and detection of crime, the maintenance of public order, child protection, control of street trading, explosives, firearms, fire prevention, traffic regulation, the licensing of plays, control of film exhibitions, destruction of obscene books and pictures, and other like matters. Firearms in possession of private citizens in England, by the way—apart from game-shooting guns and the like—are about non-existent.

### Appeal to Cabinet

The law called the Police Act passed by Parliament in 1919 provides a proper channel for members of the police forces to bring matters affecting their welfare and efficiency to the attention of the Home Secretary. Thus they have a direct appeal to the Cabinet.

The police are forbidden to join any trade union or to cause any member of a police force to withhold his services. The police forces can act through their own branch boards, central conferences and central committees to have their desires considered.

By the Police Appeals Act of 1927 a policeman who is dismissed or required to resign may appeal to the Home Secretary in accordance with rules laid down in the Act of Parliament.

### Local Accounts Published

A full abstract of the accounts of each local authority must be published yearly and may be purchased at a reasonable price. Any local elector on payment of one shilling may inspect and copy the minutes of the proceedings of the Town Council or any order of the council for the payment of money. This is an additional safeguard against hole-and-corner finance, but it is very rarely used. The rate payers of Britain are so used to an ingrained trust of and belief in the broad cleanliness of their public service that even at the election of the town councilors only a small number take the trouble to vote at all.

To give a brief detail of the central tieup, it may be said that the Government departments in London that supervise local government include (1) the Treasury (headed by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer), (2) the Privy Council, a body of nominated persons whose names are approved by the King, which has to do with the granting of charters of incorporation for the creation of new boroughs and so on, (3) the board of trade, which has many powers with regard to local industries, mines and manufactures, (4) the board of education, which is responsible for the schools including the medical inspection of school children in localities; the Ministries of Agriculture, Transport, Labor, Pensions, the Post Office, the Charity Commissioners, and, of course, above all, the Ministry of Health (formerly the Local Government Board), and the Home Office.

### Services Enroll 56,800

These are all state departments round Downing Street and Whitehall, and in most cases are under a chief who has a seat in the Cabinet which is the executive of the realm.

The total number of persons employed by the London County Council on all services, including teaching staff, is about 56,800, about 22,000 being women.

The London Municipal Society says:

"It is extremely fortunate for Londoners that a supply of candidates with high ideals and an exalted conception of civic duty has, so far, been always forthcoming at every recurring triennial period."

To sum up there is, at the kernel of it all, a jealous regard for freedom coupled with a willingness to be governed; a great loyalty to probity in public service.

## Conditions in Flood Camps Described

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Miss Helen Boardman, former Red Cross worker, today testified before Brig.-Gen. G. B. Pillsbury, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers, on conditions she found in an investigation of 22 contractors' labor camps on Mississippi flood-control projects.

The hearing was closed, but an advance statement on what her testimony would be, given out in behalf of Miss Boardman by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, described conditions "without exception unspeakable" with "brutality the rule." She described the workers as "terrified and afraid to talk," the statement said. She blamed the contract system used by the War Department for the worst abuses.

"The men work from 12 to 16 hours a day," Miss Boardman was quoted. "On the outskirts of some of the camps were groups of hungry unemployed men waiting for any vacancy, a condition of which the foremen took full advantage. Wages amounted to from $1 to $2.50 a day but by the use of a trick commissary system even that amount was seldom paid."

### SINGER MFG. COMPANY NET SLUMPS

Singer Manufacturing Company reports net profit of $4,072,555 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, compared with profit of $19,905,262 in 1930.


HOTELS

Chicago

"Your Signature—TO SERVE YOU BETTER"

You register at some hotel—and go about your business.

But—what happens in an emergency? You're a stranger in a strange city. You need quick action. You have no time to answer personal questions—to establish yourself. Why chance finding yourself in a complicated position when you come to Chicago?

Write us on your letterhead. Ask for a Knickerbocker PREFERRED GUEST CARD. You become a friend—at once—a known and recognized personality. Your signature will help us serve you better. Write us now!

Chicago's HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER
Walton Place (East of Michigan Blvd.)
Adjacent to the business section—Yet away from the noise and grime.
Outstanding Accommodations - Low Rates

# HOTELS · RESORTS · TRAVEL

## Los Angeles

### NEW ROSSLYN HOTELS
FIFTH and MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES

1100 SUNNY OUTSIDE ROOMS—800 of them with private bath—luxuriously furnished, deep, soft beds—running ice water.

ROOMS, with bath.....$2.50 and Up
ROOMS, without bath.....$1.00 and Up

EXCELLENT MEALS — MODERATE PRICES

Our Annex especially caters to women traveling alone. Private Auto Entrance to Hotel Lobby. Free Auto Buses meet all Trains.

## Michigan

### Hotel Detroit-Leland
Cass Avenue at Bagley
DETROIT

All outside rooms with private bath.

*Moderate Priced Coffee Shop and Dining Rooms*

ATTRACTIVE MONTHLY RATES

## Illinois

The Orrington
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
*Famed for Its Food*

PEORIA
ILLINOIS
500 Rooms—500 Baths
Rooms start at $2.50 for one; $4.00 for two. 400 car garage. H. Edgar Gregory, Mgr.
HOTEL PÈRE MARQUETTE

## North Carolina

ASHEVILLE-BILTMORE HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
"LAND OF THE SKY"
*Newest hotel in this famous resort*
100 ROOMS — 100 BATHS
European Plan — Tourist and Commercial Restaurant in Building
DAILY RATES — Single $2.00 up. Double $3.50 up
On Appalachian Scenic Highway. All outdoor sports. Three golf courses. Send for interesting brochure. Wilbur Devendorf, Manager.

## Travel

*A new ship · A galaxy of wonders*

S. S. LURLINE
SOUTH SEAS & ORIENTAL CRUISE

25,000-mile parade of events, countries, peoples, 21 ports! 14 countries! Itinerary sparkles with such jewels as BALI and PORT MORESBY on direct call. ANGKOR WAT optional.

*Sailing from*
NEW YORK, *January* 12
SAN FRANCISCO, *Jan.* 27
LOS ANGELES, *Jan.* 28
FARES $1250 up

Star cruise of 1933. See the Pacific's greatest wonders in the Pacific's newest ship. Average cost-per-day like living at home. *Details at all travel agencies or*

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
Matson Line
New York · Chicago · San Francisco
Los Angeles · Seattle · Portland

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

*New low fares* on the modern high-speed motor ship, Aorangi, and her running-mate, Niagara. Regular sailings from Vancouver and Victoria, via Honolulu and Suva.

CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

## PRESS ADVERTISING AS TRADE INCITER

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTREAL—The importance of continuous newspaper advertising in the face of economic adversity as a means of inciting purchasing power and as the forerunner of increased business was stressed by Mr. Gabriel Valentine, director of advertising for one of the largest furniture stores in this city.

"In the face of present business conditions," he stated in an interview, "where everybody else has lessened their advertising we have continued to advertise every day. Where some have stopped their campaigns and others have curtailed their advertising expenses we have increased our expenditure in this direction. We have found that as a result our business has suffered almost negligibly in the past three years and has managed to weather the stress of that period with excellent results."

## PARLIAMENT OPENS IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 23 (AP)—In his speech opening Parliament yesterday, Lord Bledisloe, Governor of New Zealand, said that every effort is being made to avoid increased taxation.

A "non-confidence" motion by Mr Henry Edmund Holland, leader of the Opposition, was tabled at the outset of the session. The Opposition leaders assailed the Government's policy of deflation and wage cuts.

The Gaylord
AN APARTMENT HOTEL
Five Minutes' Walk from Ninth Church
*Cafe Room Service*
LOS ANGELES
Wilshire at Kenmore
M. A. Charlston, Mgr.

### PARKWAY HOTEL
Los Angeles, Calif. F. N. LEVENS, Owner

WILSHIRE DISTRICT—South Coronado at 7th St. EVERY CONVENIENCE. A REAL HOTEL HOME. NEAR TWO PARKS. Close to Downtown, Hollywood. Theatres and Churches. RATES from $1.50 Day. 100 ROOMS.

SAVE THIS AD. IT'S GOOD for a FREE "YELLOW CAB" AUTO RIDE from all DEPOTS for REGISTERING GUESTS.

3 Blocks to Olympic Games Stadium

### Hotel Tyler
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
. . . also near Shrine Auditorium. 3-minute car service. 15 minutes to downtown. Quiet, Comfortable; all rooms with showers, lavatories. Cafe. Garage. $1.50 and up, singles. Make early reservations. Zeno Barnes, Prop. 3745 S. GRAND AVE. Richmond 2258

## California

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL CHRISTIE
Close proximity to downtown Los Angeles, the Beaches and every place of interest and amusement, makes this the ideally convenient location. The utmost in pleasant, comfortable accommodation at rates from $2.00.
R. J. MATHESON, Manager

### Hotel Harrison
OAKLAND, CALIF.
For those desiring quiet, dignity, comfort, at *Most Reasonable Rates.*
CLOSE TO EVERYTHING
RATES ON REQUEST

## Oregon

### MALLORY HOTEL
15TH and YAMHILL
PORTLAND, OREGON
*"Portland's Finest Residential Hotel"*
Close to business district yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet. Excellent dining room. Rooms and suites with or without bath at moderate rates. Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are resident guests.
Under management of
MR. E. A. DICKINSON

### Heathman Hotels
Your home when in
Portland, Oregon

## Minnesota

DRIVE YOUR CAR RIGHT INTO ST. PAUL'S GREATER
### HOTEL LOWRY
A STATS OPERATED HOTEL
—and don't worry about your clothes or how you look—you can go from our 350-car ramp garage direct to your room without going through hotel lobby. Popular price Coffee Shop—500 Rooms—500 Baths. Circulating iced artesian water and radio service in every room. Rates: Single, $2.50 to $5; Double, $3.50 to $7. The Lowry is the Northwest's most popular hotel.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

## Colorado

YOU WILL ENJOY
...THE... Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S *Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates*
*Write for Information*
*COFFEE SHOP and CAFE*
BROADWAY AT 17TH

### COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL
DENVER COLORADO
460 Rooms with Bath—Moderate Rates
NEW COFFEE SHOPPE RATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breakfast | 25c | 35c | 50c |
| Luncheon | 35c | 50c | 65c |
| Dinner | 65c | 85c | $1 |

## Kentucky

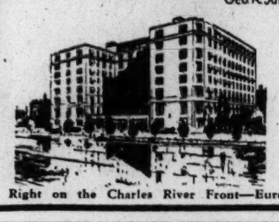
### Weissinger-Gaulbert
APARTMENT HOTEL
Louisville, Ky.
Transient or Residential
Furnished or Unfurnished
BROADWAY AT THIRD
*In the Center of Everything*

## Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS' FAMOUS
### St. Charles Hotel
One of America's Leading Hotels
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.

## Greater Boston

### HOTEL SHERATON
Ninety-one Bay State Road Boston
Geo R. Sanford, Mgr.

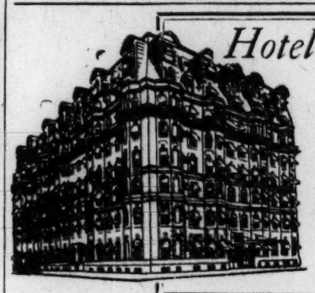


*Offering to the discriminating apartment seeker* all the important factors which must harmoniously blend to make for a contented tenant.

LEASES NOW BEING MADE FOR FALL AND WINTER

We have one-room apartments with bath available for transient occupancy at rates starting at $3.00 the day.

Right on the Charles River Front—European Plan Dining Room—Par Excellence



### Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
*Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park*

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person — $3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double beds) — $4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) — $5.00 a day and up

Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, *Manager*

### Riverbank Court Hotel
On Cambridge Bank of Charles River Basin

Cool, quiet, spacious, accessible. Located on Routes 1, 2, 28 and 38 at corner of Mass. Ave. and Harvard Bridge.

*Transient and Permanent*

An apartment hotel with atmosphere of home and complete hotel service. One, two and three rooms with bath with refrigeration. Ample parking space. One mile from The Mother Church in Boston.

WILLIAM N. DAVIS, Manager
University 2680 — CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Overlooks the Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park

Situated in the most beautiful part of the Back Bay District at the corner of Beacon, Charlesgate East and Marlboro Sts.

Apartments in different combinations by the year or shorter periods at reasonable rates.

5 minutes' walk to the Christian Science church

Herbert G. Summers

### HOTEL SOMERSET
400 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.
In Residential Back Bay Section
ROOMS with BATH $3.50 up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath at Special Summer Rates
Transient or Residential
European Plan — Adjacent Garages
*Ten minutes' walk to Christian Science church*
W. P. LYLE, Manager

### Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue
The Distinctive Boston House

Apartments of charm, comfort and convenience may now be engaged for the winter or the year at rates in accord with present conditions.

Excellent cuisine. Attentive service.
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. — Kenmore 1480

### HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science church)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable and convenient. Single with bath $2.00 to $3.50 Double, $3.00 to $5. Special weekly rates.
CAFE of Recognized Excellence
Also CAFETERIA
*The best of the kind, connected.*
H. C. DEMETER

### Fritz Carlton Hotel
BOYLSTON and HEMENWAY STS.
*at Entrance to Fenway*
BOSTON
Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.
Rooms and suites, $2 to $8 a day
Pres. and Treas. M. E. FRITZ

## Washington, D. C.

### The DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Located near the Capitol, Library of Congress, and Folger Shakespeare Library. Excellent food and accommodations, with the advantage of a spacious roof porch and garden.

*Washington's Only "No Tipping" Hotel*

WONDER HOTEL OF WASHINGTON
### AMBASSADOR HOTEL
14th & K — Down Town
radio in every room
swimming pool
handball court
FREE TO GUESTS
500 ROOMS FROM $2.00

## Pennsylvania

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
*Chestnut Street at Ninth*
PHILADELPHIA

Where guests are assured hospitality worthy of Philadelphia's notable traditions. 1200 Rooms, each with bath. Garage facilities.
Rates commence at $4
Horace Leland Wiggins, Managing Director

QUALITY—SERVICE HOSPITALITY
at
### Hotel Fensgate
BOSTON
*Five minutes from The Mother Church*
Large, cool rooms overlooking Charles River and the Esplanade. Superb Cuisine.
SEND FOR BROCHURE WITH COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

### THE BEACONSFIELD
Brookline (Boston), Mass

*Very desirable suites, also double and single rooms available for a long or short stay.*

Beautiful modern Dining Room for permanent and transient guests. (Amer. Plan)

Room with Bath from $3.50

Gilman M. Lougee, Mgr.

THE AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN
### VENDOME
Superior in Every Way

It caters to people of refinement, is most homelike and comfortable. Operated on American or European plan. Accessible to shopping, church and theatrical districts. Fronts on beautiful Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street. An ideal winter or all-year residence. Rates most attractive. Inquiry and inspection invited.

ABBOTT HOTELS CORP
KARL P. ABBOTT PRESIDENT

### The WILLARD
A hotel of higher distinction, located on famous Pennsylvania Avenue at 14th Street. World renowned cuisine and service at very moderate rates. Special Luncheon $1.00 and $1.50 and Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50 and $2.50, in Crystal Room; also a la carte.

### COFFEE SHOP
Here you may enjoy a Special Luncheon at 75c, 85c and $1.00 and a Table d'Hote Dinner at $1.25; also a la carte.
FRANK S. HIGHT, President

### Hotel Martinique
16TH ST. AT M WASHINGTON, D. C.
*OUT OF THE NOISE ZONE BUT CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING . . . EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.*
Single room, from $2.50 the day
Double room, from $4.00 the day
L. R. HAWKINS, *Manager*

Men Only
VISITING BOSTON?
Stay With Us and Save Money
### Technology Chambers
8 IRVINGTON ST.
Rates $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00
Near Back Bay Station

### The Savoy
455 Columbus Ave. BOSTON
Seven minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
Single $1.50, 2.00, 2.50
Double $2.50, 3.00
Suite for four $5.00, 6.00
All rooms with bath. Weekly rates.

### Hotel Bellevue
BEACON STREET, BOSTON
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Cafeteria — Restaurant
*Rooms with running water $2 up*
*Rooms with bath $3 up*

## New York City

Student Rates As Low As $7.50 per week

In order to help the hundreds of young women who are coming to New York to study this Fall, the 26-story Panhellenic hotel now makes available rates which start as low as $7.50 per person per week for two in a room, $10 per week for single rooms.

PAN · HELLENIC FEATURES

Clean, quiet, residential location on the banks of the East River at 49th Street; 10 minutes from Grand Central, 15 to Broadway; cross-town bus at door; vita glass solarium overlooking river; lovely lounges, social rooms, library, roof terrace, gymnasium; moderate priced restaurant; 400 outside rooms.

The PAN · HELLENIC
49th St. & First Ave., New York
*Telephone EL 5-7300*

### PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL
A FRIENDLY HOME IN THE MIDST OF NEW YORK
NEAR LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES. CONVENIENT TO CHURCHES, THEATRES AND ALL TRANSPORTATION LINES. LARGE, QUIET ROOMS AND BATH FROM
$2.50
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL
28th Street near Fifth Avenue
Alburn M. Gutterson, Manager

## Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST, CENTRALLY LOCATED, FIREPROOF HOTEL
### LUDY
South Carolina Avenue, Atlantic City, N.J.

Daily PER PERSON $5 Up — Two in Room With All Meals

Today's Greatest Hotel Value!
Offering Accommodations, Service, Cuisine and Hospitality that come only with 35 years of experience in catering to vacationists AT SUCH LOW RATES
Fresh and Salt Water Baths . . 3 Ocean View Sun Decks — Vita Glass Solarium
Fireproof Garage Attached
R. B. LUDY

Weekly PER PERSON $30 Up — Two in Room With All Meals

"A Beachfront Hotel Just off the Walk"

### The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City

*The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement*

## New York State

In ALBANY, it's the
### DE WITT CLINTON

Beautifully situated facing Capitol Park. A new hotel . . . friendly, comfortable. 500 outside rooms with bath. Rates from $3.50. Come and we'll make you happy.
a knott hotel — John J. Hyland, Manager

### HOTEL CAMPBELL
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
$2.50 up, European
The only fireproof hotel in the city. First-class dining-room service
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS

300 rooms with bath $2.00 up
### Hotel Touraine
A. A. ROHRER, Managing Director — BUFFALO, N. Y.

## New York City

# Dignified club life for everybody at moderate cost

Located in the cultural section of New York, this House is a favorite among college girls, art, drama and music students, as well as business and professional women. Available for guests are spacious and attractive lounges, private reception rooms, music studio and roof terraces.

*Write for booklet*

### ALLERTON HOUSE FOR WOMEN
*130 East 57th Street*

Gymnasium, squash court, game rooms, club rooms, lounges, rest and reading rooms, roof terrace, social functions, entertainment are provided. It is open to all. Two floors *for feminine guests exclusively*, have been completely redecorated, beautifully furnished; entirely new equipment.

*Write for booklet*

### FRATERNITY CLUBS BUILDING
*FOR MEN AND WOMEN* · *22 East 38th Street*

Comfortable, cheery rooms in one of New York's most desirable east side locations. College men and others who demand the best enjoy these club facilities—gymnasium, game rooms, lounge and roof terrace—and the congenial fellowship this type of living affords.

*Write for booklet*

### ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN
*143 East 39th Street*

# Allerton
CLUB RESIDENCES
*George A. Richards, Managing Director*

Rates FROM $10 WEEKLY $2 DAILY

*The Social Embassy of Two Continents*

### TO OLD PATRONS AND NEW GUESTS

Generous rooms and suites flooded with sunlight . . . Cosmopolitan atmosphere and Continental cuisine . . . unexcelled service . . . a convenient and distinguished address . . . The AMBASSADOR presents its credentials to old patrons and new guests.

Single Rooms from $5
Double Rooms from $7

THEO KROELL, General Manager
HOTEL
### AMBASSADOR
Park Avenue at 51st Street, New York

### We Appreciate
the patronage of our friends among the Monitor readers, and their enjoyment of the efficient, unobtrusive service that has developed our reputation as a New York residence of distinction.

Apartments of one, two and three rooms upon quiet Murray Hill. Serving pantries. Excellent cuisine. Transient or resident rentals.

### HOTEL WHITE
Lexington Avenue at 37th Street
Lexington 2-1200 — New York City
M. P. Mathewson, Manager

## Canada

TORONTO, CANADA
### Prince George
Magnificently Furnished. Liberally Conducted. Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous and Prompt Service. European Plan.
E. WINNETT THOMPSON, *Managing Director.*
Hotel Warwick management and cuisine

## Massachusetts

### HOTEL STONEHAVEN
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
*NOTED FOR DELICIOUS FOOD*
New England Charm and Hospitality with most modern comforts (in-a-door beds—servidors—mantrics—Frigidaires
Single with Bath $2.50 to $4.50
Double with Bath $3.00 to $7.00
ELLIOT S. RYAN, Manager

PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

HOTELS OF DISTINCTION

The COPLEY-PLAZA
Recognized as one of the finest hotels in the world, richly furnished and modern in every respect . . . located in historic Copley Square, probably the most accessible and attractive spot in Boston.
ARTHUR L. RACE, Managing Director

The PLAZA
Ideally located on Fifth Avenue at Central Park. The Plaza offers the highest standards of hospitality and cuisine. Near business, transportation, theatres, and shops, yet away from the noise of the city.
FRED STERRY, President
JOHN D. OWEN, Manager

The COPLEY-PLAZA Boston
The PLAZA New York

### A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
*that the Hotel*
### GOVERNOR CLINTON
*•one of New York's Finest• gives more for your Money than any other Hotel*
1200 ROOMS, EACH WITH RADIO, BATH, SERVIDOR, CIRCULATING ICE-WATER
$3.00 FROM DAILY
OPPOSITE PENNA R.R. STATION
B. & O. BUSES STOP AT DOOR
NEAR EVERYTHING
31st STREET *and* 7th AVENUE
NEW YORK

Among the qualities which make The Lombardy unusually homelike, commodiousness is foremost . . . and due to low surrounding buildings, the rooms are airy and sunlit. Its location in the heart of the exclusive East Fifties connotes social acceptance . . . and there are a host of other excellent reasons why The Lombardy always attracts the most interesting people in New York.

1 to 7 room suites, furnished or unfurnished . . . private baths each chamber . . . foyers, serving pantry, refrigeration . . . Full course room service without extra charge . . . Permanent or temporary arrangement

### The Lombardy
111 East 56th St · New York
Just off Park Avenue
C. EUGENE HAMES, Resident Manager

An Atmosphere of
### Gentility
In the fashionable midtown section, The DEVON offers you spacious, newly designed 2 and 3 room suites, furnished or otherwise, in the spirit of a luxurious private house. Rentals are moderate . . . *and you will be in good company.*
Hotel Warwick management and cuisine
### The DEVON
70 West 55th Street, N. Y.
B. J. O'DONNELL . . . Resident Manager

MONITOR READERS
We have a special rate for you at
### Hotel Iroquois
NEW YORK CITY
Forty-fourth St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves.
Rooms and Suites With Bath
$15.00 a week or $60.00 a month and up
Also Unfurnished Suites
M. E. Fritz, Pres. and Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
Boston, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
*Five minutes' walk to The Mother Church*

● This fine, west side men's club is now completely redecorated. Rooms are spacious, cozy. Famous Allerton club facilities—rest, reading and game rooms.
$5 from WEEKLY
ALLERTON HOUSE
22nd ST. and 8th AVE.

### RALEIGH HALL
*a Club Residence for Men*
DAILY $1.50 Up — PRIVATE BATH 2 Up — WEEKLY $7 Up — PRIVATE BATH $10 Up
106 W. 57th St. NEW YORK
Famous for its cheerful hospitality and clean, quiet, comfortable rooms. A Club home for Business and Professional Men. Complete Service. BRyant 9-7890.
C. VINCENT BLAIR, Mgr.

# ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO RAIL ISSUES

## General Market Becomes Strong After Some Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—Stock market bulls, interested in the prospects of slowly expanding autumn business, bid up prices of their favorite shares today, although trading was quiet on the upturn.

Rails commanded particular attention.

After a brief period of profit-taking in midafternoon, which erased about a third of the earlier gains, the market again became strong in the late trading. Gains of 1 to 3 points were numerous, except in the oils which were heavy.

Allied Chemical, Lackawanna, du Pont and United Aircraft were up 2 to 3. Harvester, Union Pacific, New York Central, Southern Pacific, United States Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone and American Smelting advanced more than a point.

Buying of motor stocks was a feature, advancing General Motors, Chrysler and Nash a point or more.

Sales were about 2,300,000 shares.

Wall Street awaited with lively interest the outcome of the meeting of eastern trunk line railroad leaders. Expectation was general that the executives were making progress toward reaching an agreement on consolidation in this territory.

### Carloadings Gain Likely

Additional carloadings statements by individual roads lent further support to the hope that tomorrow's figures, covering all Class 1 roads for the week ended Sept. 17, would show more than a seasonal gain over the Labor Day week. Estimates of the probable increase ran as high as 80,000 to 100,000 cars.

St. Paul reported for the first 21 days of September total loadings of 69,791 cars compared with 58,692 in the first three weeks of July, a 19 per cent gain. Santa Fe reported that past gains had been held during the last week. Chicago & North Western registered a gain for the week of 1002 cars over the previous week.

The trade reviews were encouraging. Bradstreet's weekly reported a general opinion that "business is slowly beginning a fundamental recovery," and said the "seasonal advances, noted recently, continued sustained."

Dun's said there had been no reversal in the recent improving trend, "although there was a general leveling of gains this week, with volume spreading in more directions." A "hardening of prices" was reported, which is "awakening manufacturers, distributors and consumers to a realization of the changed conditions."

### Bond Movement Mixed

Some of the more speculative and recently hard-pressed bonds displayed rallying tendencies today, but the movement of other categories was moderately irregular.

The principal victims of yesterday's selling in the carrier group—Nickel Plate 6s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s—rebounded sharply in early trading. The former were up around 4 points at one time, while the latter recovered a point or more.

Officials of the Nickel Plate were sending urgent requests to holders to deposit their 6 per cent securities, due the first of October, in approval of the refunding plan involving a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Under the plan the road would pay 25 per cent in cash and the remainder in new three-year notes.

Overnight consideration of the decision of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to postpone action on the Baltimore & Ohio's request for a loan to aid in meeting the maturity of its 4½s, March 1, next, brought a better feeling among the owners of this issue. The federal loan agency, it was understood, felt there was no urgency in this case, and is expected to take the matter up again at a later date.

Other principal gainers among the carriers included some loans of Chicago & North Western, St. Paul, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and Pennsylvania. All of the rails did not participate in the recovery, however, although the declines were generally small.

The utilities and industrials were undecided. The rubber company group exhibited a tendency to advance, but the oils were inclined to hesitate. International Telephones rallied briskly. Most of the higher grade loans held to a higher range.

The United States Government section was firm, while foreign obligations were a trifle easier and rather dull.

# BANKRUPTCY FOR INSULL CONCERNS IS ANNOUNCED

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Corporation Securities Company and Insull Utility Investments, Inc., the two Insull investment trusts in which the public had $300,000,000 invested, were adjudged bankrupt today by Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley.

"It seems unlikely," Judge Lindley declared, "that the stockholders will receive anything on their investments. The best course of action is to institute bankruptcy proceedings, under which something may be saved for the creditors of the concern."

### BRIDGE AND TUNNEL TRAFFIC UP

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—George Washington Bridge the first three weeks of September was used by 425,188 vehicles, compared with 413,089 in August, a gain of 3 per cent, and 397,022 in July, 27 per cent increase. Holland Tunnel in three weeks of September increased more than 4 per cent over like days in August, and 1 per cent over first three weeks of July. Holland Tunnel record for September was 726,546 vehicles, compared with 696,491 in August and 717,273 in July.

### PLYMOUTH OIL CO.

The Plymouth Oil Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of 1,050,000 shares of common stock of $5 par. The stock is now listed on the New York Curb Exchange.

### NO LIQUID CARBONIC DIVIDEND

The Liquid Carbonic Corporation has omitted the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the capital stock due at this time, it was announced today.

# FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

| 1932 Range High | Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last Sept. 23 | Last Sept. 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | ⅝ | .. | Abitibi Pow & P | 400 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 9¼ | 1⅝ | .. | Adams Express | 700 | 8½ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 73 | 32 | 5 | Adams Exp pf | 20 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | .. |
| 30⅝ | 12 | 2 | Adams Millis | 100 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | 18⅛ |
| 14 | 9½ | .. | Addressograph | 200 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1¼ | .. | Advance Rumely | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 16½ | 4¼ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 400 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅞ |
| 63½ | 38⅛ | 4½ | Air Reduction | 2400 | 61⅝ | 59¼ | 61 | 59½ |
| 16⅝ | 7¾ | .50 | Alaska-Juneau | 1100 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3⅝ | ⅝ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 1400 | 2⅜ | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 8¼ | ¾ | .. | Allegh pf ww xxx | 500 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6⅝ |
| 88¼ | 42½ | 6t | Allied Chem | 11100 | 83¼ | 79⅝ | 82 | 80 |
| 15⅝ | 4 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 1400 | 11⅝ | 11 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 22¾ | 12 | 2 | Amerada | 400 | 22 | 21 | 21⅝ | 21¾ |
| 22½ | 5 | .. | Am Bank Note | 100 | 18⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 18 |
| 73⅝ | 39⅝ | 5t | Am Can | 14100 | 57⅝ | 55⅝ | 56⅝ | 55½ |
| 16 | 3½ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 1200 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 50 | 16 | .. | Am Car & F pf | 30 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | 30 |
| 37⅜ | 16 | 3t | Am Chicle | 100 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36½ | 36⅛ |
| 6 | 2 | .. | Am Colortype | 100 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 28¾ | 11 | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 2400 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25¾ |
| 15¾ | 2¾ | .. | Am European | 100 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13¼ | .. |
| 15 | 2 | .. | Am & For Pow | 15100 | 11⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅞ | 10½ |
| 38½ | 5 | .. | Am & Gor Pow | 100 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | 22 |
| 21¼ | 2¾ | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 400 | 14 | 13½ | 13½ | 14 |
| 6¼ | 3 | 1 | Am Hawaiian | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. |
| 6⅞ | 1 | .. | Am Hide & L | 200 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 4⅞ |
| 21⅝ | 7⅝ | .2 | Am Ice | 1100 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ | 9½ |
| 12 | 2½ | .. | Am International | 2700 | 10¼ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| ¾ | ¼ | .. | Am La France | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | .. |
| 15¼ | 3⅜ | .. | Am Locomotive | 1200 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 11½ |
| 44⅝ | 19 | 7 | Am Loco pf | 100 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | .. |
| 32 | 6½ | .. | Am Metal 6% | 1000 | 28 | 25½ | 26½ | 29 |
| 9¼ | 6½ | .. | Am Metal | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7½ |
| 7¼ | 3 | .. | Am Power & Lt | 5100 | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 58 | 15¼ | 6 | Am P&L 6% pf | 100 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 12¼ | 3⅛ | .. | Am Radiator | 4400 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10¼ | 10 |
| 18½ | 3 | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 6700 | 15⅝ | 14¼ | 15 | 14⅜ |
| 29¼ | 13⅜ | .. | Am Safety Razor | 700 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 21⅞ |
| 3¾ | ¾ | .. | Am Seating | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | .. |
| 25½ | 10 | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 27¼ | 5⅛ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 3400 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20⅞ | 19¼ |
| 85 | 22 | .. | Am Smelt & R pf | 100 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 15¼ | 3 | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 4000 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11⅛ | 10 |
| 44⅝ | 20 | 2½t | Am Stores | 100 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 39¼ | 13 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 1700 | 27⅞ | 26½ | 26½ | 26⅝ |
| 137⅜ | 70¼ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 22100 | 116¼ | 114½ | 114⅞ | 114⅜ |
| 34½ | 11 | 2 | Am Wat W&E | 1400 | 29¼ | 28 | 28⅞ | 28¼ |
| 31 | 11 | 2 | Am WW&E ct | 100 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25½ |
| 10 | 1⅜ | .. | Am Woolen | 900 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8 | 8 |
| 39⅞ | 15½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 1100 | 34¾ | 33⅛ | 34¼ | 33⅝ |
| 2¼ | ¼ | .. | Am Writ Pap ct | 100 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | .. |
| 19⅜ | 3 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 8100 | 14⅜ | 13⅜ | 14 | 13⅜ |
| 14⅛ | 3 | .. | Anaconda Wire | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | .. |
| 27½ | 4 | 1.20 | Anchor Cap | 100 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 15½ | 7 | 1 | Archer Daniels | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2¾ | ⅝ | .. | Armour Ill A | 1200 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | ⅜ | .. | Armour Ill B | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 15⅞ | 3½ | .. | Armour Ill pf | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .. |
| 8¼ | 2½ | .. | Artloom Corp | 20 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 3 |
| 3 | ⅝ | .. | Asso Apparel Ind | 100 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 11 | 3 | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 100 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 9⅜ |
| 94 | 17⅞ | .. | Atchison T&SF | 7900 | 58⅞ | 56½ | 57⅜ | 56⅛ |
| 86 | 35 | 5 | Atchison pf | 100 | 72½ | 72 | 72 | 71 |
| 44 | 9¾ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 1100 | 34 | 32½ | 33½ | 33 |
| 21⅞ | 8⅜ | 1 | Atl Refining | 4100 | 17⅞ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 151¾ | 28¾ | 4§ | Auburn Auto | 13100 | 58 | 54¼ | 57⅜ | 54½ |
| 7⅛ | ½ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 4400 | 6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 2 | .. | Baldwin Loco | 1100 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9 | 8¾ |
| 35 | 8 | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 20 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | 26¼ |
| 21⅜ | 3¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 2900 | 18½ | 17⅜ | 18 | 17⅞ |
| 41½ | 6 | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 600 | 21¾ | 21 | 21¾ | 21 |
| 35¾ | 9½ | 2 | Bangor & Aroos | 400 | 32 | 31 | 32 | 30⅞ |
| 7 | 3⅜ | .. | Barnsdall A | 1400 | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 19½ | 16⅛ | .. | Beatrice Cream | 1400 | 18⅜ | 17⅜ | 18 | 17½ |
| 45 | 44 | 3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 200 | 44 | 44 | 44 | .. |
| 8¾ | 2⅜ | .. | Belding Hem | 400 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 18⅜ | 4½ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 4400 | 15⅜ | 14 | 15⅜ | 13⅞ |
| 24⅝ | 5¾ | .. | Best & Co | 1100 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 29⅜ | 7¼ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 5300 | 23¼ | 21½ | 24⅜ | 23¼ |
| 74 | 16¼ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 47½ | 47 | 47 | 46⅝ |
| 27¼ | 4⅞ | .. | Bohn Alum & Br | 1700 | 16 | 15½ | 15⅞ | 15½ |
| 43½ | 20 | 2 | Borden | 4400 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 30¼ |
| 14¼ | 3⅞ | .. | Borg Warner | 1700 | 12¼ | 11¾ | 12⅛ | 11⅜ |
| 9¾ | 4 | .. | Boston & Maine | 100 | 14¼ | 13¼ | 14¼ | 15½ |
| 11¾ | 2⅜ | .. | Briggs Mfg | 2300 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 6⅞ |
| 11½ | 4 | 1 | Briggs & Strat | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 50¼ | 11⅛ | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 400 | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23 |
| 89½ | 46 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81 |
| 119½ | 100 | 7 | Brown Shoe pf | 10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 2¼ | 2 | .. | Bruns Terminal | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 10¾ | 2½ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 100 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7½ |
| 2¾ | ½ | .. | Budd Mfg | 1700 | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 2⅜ |
| 4½ | ⅜ | .. | Budd Wheel | 100 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 3½ | 1⅛ | .. | Bulova Watch | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | .. |
| 7¼ | 6¼ | .80 | Burroughs Add | 5100 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10 |
| 65 | 7¼ | 7 | Bush Term deb | 20 | 22 | 7 | 22 | 18 |
| 57⅛ | 13⅜ | .. | Butterick | 100 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | .. |
| 24⅝ | 7 | .. | Byers | 2100 | 20⅜ | 18½ | 20⅜ | 19¼ |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 4¼ | .. | Calif Packing | 6700 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | 15½ |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 5000 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 7⅞ | 1½ | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 5000 | 5¾ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | 5¾ |
| 15 | 6 | 1.20 | Canada Dry | 700 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13¾ |
| 20⅜ | 7¼ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 28000 | 18⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | 17½ |
| 23¾ | 10⅛ | .. | Cannon Mills | 800 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22¼ |
| 7½ | 2⅛ | .. | Capital Admin | 800 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7⅜ |
| 65⅜ | 16¾ | .. | Case Thresh | 2500 | 56½ | 52¼ | 54⅜ | 53⅜ |
| 15 | 4⅜ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 5300 | 11 | 10½ | 11 | 11 |
| 12⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Celanese Corp | 1500 | 9½ | 8¾ | 9 | 8¾ |
| 20½ | 7⅜ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 2700 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | 18½ |
| 6¼ | 2⅜ | .. | Century Ribbon | 3600 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 15½ | 3½ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 6100 | 11¼ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 30½ | 16½ | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 9700 | 29⅛ | 28¾ | 29½ | 28¾ |
| 72 | 49 | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 11000 | 17½ | 16½ | 17¼ | 16⅝ |
| 31½ | 9⅜ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 12000 | 26¼ | 25 | 25⅞ | 25 |
| 5⅜ | 1¼ | .. | Chi & Gt West | 11000 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | 4½ |
| 15½ | 2½ | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 9900 | 13¼ | 12½ | 13 | 12¾ |
| 4¼ | ¾ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 8600 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 8 | 1⅛ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 11200 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 14½ | 2 | .. | Chi & N'western | 9400 | 11¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10¾ |
| 31 | 2½ | .. | Chi & N'west pf | 400 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 20 |
| 6¾ | 1 | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 2400 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 16⅜ | ½ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 8100 | 10½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 10¼ |
| 37⅛ | 4¼ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% | 200 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 8 | 1½ | .. | Childs Company | 400 | 6⅞ | 6⅜ | 6¾ | 6⅝ |
| 21 | 5 | 1 | Chrysler | 75000 | 20½ | 18⅞ | 20½ | 18⅝ |
| 68 | 50 | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 30 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55 |
| 2½ | ¼ | .. | City Stores | 600 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31½ | 11 | 1 | Colgate-Palm-P | 700 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16½ |
| 95 | 65 | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 2100 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 14⅞ | 2⅞ | .. | Colo Fuel & Ir | 800 | 10⅞ | 10 | 10 | 10⅜ |
| 28 | 4¼ | .. | Colo & Southern | 200 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 28 |
| 17 | 5 | 4 | Colo & So 2pf | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| 20⅞ | 4¼ | 1a | Columbia Gas | 27000 | 18¼ | 16⅞ | 17⅞ | 17 |
| 41⅛ | 13½ | 2 | Columbia Carb | 19000 | 35¼ | 33½ | 35¼ | 34 |
| 14⅞ | 4¼ | .. | Columbia Pic vtc | 400 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 16 | 3⅞ | .50 | Comm Credit | 100 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 72 | 40 | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 10 | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72 |
| 22⅞ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 400 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23¼ |
| 13¼ | 3½ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 12100 | 12¼ | 11½ | 12 | 11⅜ |
| 5⅛ | 1⅝ | .30 | Comwlth & So | 11900 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4 | 4 |
| 69½ | 27⅛ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6 pf | 100 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 60¼ |
| 12 | 6½ | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 2100 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 5⅜ | 1 | .. | Consol Film Ind | 200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 11¾ | 2¾ | 2 | Consol Film I pf | 1000 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 69¾ | 41½ | 4 | Consol Gas | 13000 | 63¼ | 61¼ | 62⅜ | 60¾ |
| 95⅛ | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 10⅞ | 4¾ | 1 | Consol Laundries | 100 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6¼ |
| 9 | 4 | .. | Consol Oil | 8600 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7¼ |
| 11½ | 2⅞ | 6 | Consol Rys Cu pf | 900 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | 4¼ |
| 1⅝ | ⅛ | .. | Consol Textile | 1000 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | .. | Container B | 300 | ⅜ | ⅛ | .. | .. |
| 1⅜ | ½ | .. | Cont Baking B | 300 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 34½ | 17⅜ | 2½ | Cont Can | 2300 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33¼ |
| 8¼ | 2 | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 100 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5½ |
| 26¼ | 6¾ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 9600 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19½ |
| 8 | 5⅜ | .. | Cont Motors | 8700 | 3½ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | 2¾ |
| 9¼ | 3⅝ | .. | Cont Oil | 2600 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | 7 |
| 54⅞ | 24 | 3 | Corn Products | 11000 | 54⅞ | 53 | 53 | 54¼ |
| 131½ | 99½ | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 10 | 132 | 132 | 132 | .. |
| 7⅜ | 1⅞ | .. | Coty | 400 | 5¾ | 5 | 5½ | 5½ |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | .. | Cuba Co | 1600 | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 2 | 2¼ |
| 3⅛ | ⅞ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 30000 | 3¼ | 2¾ | 3⅛ | 2⅝ |
| 4¼ | 1½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 4000 | 4⅝ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | 3½ | .. | Cutler Hammer | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9¼ | 1 | .. | Davison Chem | 8600 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6 |
| 7⅝ | 4 | .60 | Dovenga St | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 15½ | 6¼ | .40 | Deere & Co pf | 1000 | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | 11 |
| 96½ | 32 | 6 | Del & Hudson | 6300 | 81 | 80½ | 81 | 81 |
| 44⅝ | 8½ | .. | Del Lack & W | 26000 | 45¾ | 41¾ | 44¼ | 41½ |
| 9 | ½ | 6 | Denver R G pf | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7⅞ |
| 72 | 54 | 6 | Detroit Edison | 600 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 92 |
| 19¾ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 800 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 25 | 20½ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 00 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25½ |
| 11⅝ | 2½ | 1 | Dome Mines | 1700 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 18½ | 11¼ | 1.50 | Dominion Stores | 6400 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ | 16¼ |
| 14⅜ | 5 | .75 | Douglas A | 4900 | 17⅜ | 16⅜ | 17¼ | 16⅜ |
| 59⅜ | 22 | 2 | Du Pont de Nem | 51800 | 44 | 41½ | 44 | 40½ |
| 9⅛ | 27 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 80 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | .. |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87⅞ | 37¼ | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 21000 | 58¾ | 53½ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 9⅛ | 3 | .50 | Eaton Axle & Sp | 4100 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅜ |
| 2 | ⅛ | .. | Eitingon Schild | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 33⅜ | 8½ | 1.20 | Elec Auto-Lite | 2600 | 23⅛ | 21¾ | 23⅛ | 22 |
| 14 | ⅜ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 1600 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 15⅜ | 2¾ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 41500 | 12⅜ | 11½ | 12 | 11½ |
| 36½ | 16 | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 1000 | 36½ | 35⅜ | 36½ | .. |
| 25 | 4 | .. | Engineers Pub S | 200 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¾ |
| 101¾ | 20 | 6 | Engineers PS 6pf | 700 | 43¾ | 42 | 42 | 45 |
| 57 | 18 | 5½ | Engineers PS ww | 400 | 41 | 41 | 41 | .. |
| 11⅞ | 2 | .. | Erie RR | 4600 | 10½ | 9⅜ | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| 15⅞ | 25½ | .. | Erie RR 1pf | 1400 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 13½ |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15¾ | 6½ | .60 | Fed Dept Stores | 200 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 64 | 30 | 6 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 10 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | .. |
| 3⅝ | 1½ | .. | Fed Motor Tr | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | .. |
| 10⅜ | 3 | .. | Fed Water Serv | 500 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 27⅜ | 6 | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 500 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | 19⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 10½ | 1 | Firestone T & R | 1000 | 13⅞ | 13⅛ | 13⅞ | 13⅜ |
| 54¼ | 35 | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 4000 | 52½ | 42½ | 52½ | 52 |
| 3⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Fisk Rubber | 10000 | ⅜ | ¼ | ¼ | ⅜ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | .. | Fisk Rub 1 pf | 1220 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 2 | ¼ | .. | Fisk R 1pf cv | 30 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 10 | 4¼ | .. | Florsheim Shoe A | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 8¼ | 2 | .. | Follansbee B | 300 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 15⅞ | 3 | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 2500 | 13½ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 22⅜ | 10¼ | 1.20 | Fourth Nat Inv | 500 | 20 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19½ |
| 57⅞ | 1 | .. | Fox Film A | 18000 | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | .. |
| 26⅞ | 10 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 6000 | 26 | 25½ | 26 | 25⅝ |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | ¼ | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2 |
| 5½ | ½ | .. | GenAm Inv | 500 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 35¾ | 9½ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 5000 | 21¾ | 20½ | 21 | 20⅝ |
| 5 | ½ | .. | Gen Bronze | 400 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 5 | ¼ | .. | Gen Cable | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 11½ | 1½ | .. | Gen Cable A | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8½ |
| 25¾ | 3¾ | .. | Gen Cable pf | 400 | 21 | 20½ | 21 | 20½ |
| 26½ | 8½ | .40 | Gen Electric | 36000 | 20¼ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | 19½ |
| 11⅞ | 10⅝ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 500 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | 11¾ |
| 40½ | 19⅜ | 2 | Gen Foods | 15000 | 31½ | 30⅜ | 30½ | 31 |
| 2¾ | ⅜ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 1000 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 30 | 5¼ | 7 | Gen Gas & E 7% A | 180 | 19 | 18¼ | 19 | .. |
| 87¼ | 56¼ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 100 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 83 |
| 24⅝ | 7⅜ | 1 | Gen Motors | 38000 | 18⅞ | 17¼ | 18⅞ | 17¼ |
| 48½ | 28 | 3 | Gen Mills | 100 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45¾ |
| 4 | 2¾ | .. | Gen Out Ad | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 28⅝ | 6¼ | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 1000 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| 2¼ | ⅜ | .. | Gen Realty | 200 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1¾ |
| 24¼ | 10⅜ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 15000 | 20¼ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 10⅜ | 3⅛ | .. | Glidden | 4000 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅜ |
| 20⅜ | 8¼ | 1.60 | Gold Dust | 3500 | 19 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 12⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Goodrich | 7000 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 29⅜ | 3½ | .. | Goodyear | 9000 | 24⅜ | 23 | 23⅜ | 23 |
| 69½ | 19¾ | 7 | Goodyear 1pf | 400 | 54¾ | 54 | 54½ | 54 |
| 30⅜ | 7¼ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 5000 | 23¾ | 23 | 23⅜ | 23 |
| 9⅜ | 1 | .. | Graham Paige | 6000 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 2⅜ | .. | Granby | 500 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9 |
| 30¼ | 14½ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 4000 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20½ |
| 2⅜ | ⅝ | .. | Great Nor pf | 6000 | 19¼ | 17½ | 18⅜ | 17½ |
| 12 | 3¼ | .. | Great West Sug | 200 | 9½ | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 2¾ | ½ | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 500 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 21 | 2½ | .. | Gulf States Steel | 10000 | 21½ | 16 | 19 | 16½ |

—H—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 1 | 1½ | Hackensack Wtr | 40 | 25 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 4¼ | ⅜ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 1500 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 70 | 33 | 7 | Hanna (MA) pf | 30 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 18 | 8 | .. | Harbison Walker | 1000 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | 16½ |
| 2 | ¼ | .. | Hartman Corp A | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 2 | ¼ | .. | Hartman Corp B | 300 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 3½ | ¼ | .. | Hayes Body | 600 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 29½ | 13⅞ | 1.50 | Hercules Powder | 1000 | 28½ | 27⅞ | 28 | 27⅞ |
| 85 | 43½ | 6 | Hershey Choc | 500 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | 61¾ |
| 12¾ | 5½ | .. | Holland Furnace | 200 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| 131¾ | 110 | 9 | Homestake M | 100 | 122¾ | 122¾ | 122¾ | 120 |
| 4½ | 1 | .. | Houdaille Her B | 1000 | 3¾ | 3 | 3½ | 3½ |
| 28¼ | 8⅜ | .. | Houston Oil | 30 | 20¾ | 19½ | 20 | 20½ |
| 5⅜ | 1⅝ | .. | Houston Oil new | 1000 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4½ |
| 10½ | 6 | .40 | Howe Sound | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11¼ |
| 30¾ | 8 | 3½ | Hudson & Man | 200 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20½ |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | .. | Hudson Motor | 15000 | 8⅜ | 7¾ | 8¼ | 7¾ |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | .. | Hupp Motors | 5000 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | 4¼ |

—I—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24⅞ | 4¾ | .. | Ill Central | 38000 | 21¾ | 19⅞ | 21 | 20½ |
| 40 | 7½ | 2 | Indus Rayon | 10000 | 37¼ | 35⅞ | 36 | 35½ |
| 44⅞ | 14¾ | 2 | Ingersoll-Rand | 8000 | 38 | 36 | 38 | 37½ |
| 27⅞ | 10 | .. | Inland Steel | 2000 | 21½ | 20 | 20¾ | 20½ |
| 7¾ | ¾ | .. | Inspiration Con | 200 | 6½ | 5½ | 6½ | 5½ |
| 3⅞ | 1 | .. | Insuranshare Md | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3 |
| 14⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 200 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ |
| 3⅛ | ¼ | .. | Intercon Rub | 100 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | 2⅜ |
| 7¼ | 1⅜ | .. | Interlake Iron | 400 | 5½ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5½ |
| 117 | 52½ | 6†

# LIVESTOCK PRICES OFF AT CHICAGO

## Dressed Beef Market Unfavorable—Hogs Firm and Lambs Easier

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—Cattle prices took a series of declines at the Union Stock Yards this week, closing at the low time, while the hog market strengthened late to close a trifle higher than a week ago, and fat lambs, after breaking sharply on the opening day, came back to finish only slightly lower, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Strictly choice medium and heavyweight fed steers held about steady, but in-between grades lost around 50 cents. Best light steers and yearlings sold weak to 25 cents lower, and the others unevenly lower, mostly around 50 cents on the average. Fed weighty heifers held steady, and the best lightweights did not lose much, but shortfeds and grassers slumped 25-50 cents.

Beef cows and sausage bulls declined 25-40 cents. Vealers broke $1.50-$2 from the high time last week. Stockers and feeders eased off weak to 25 cents, weighty kinds off most. Around 9000 Northwestern grass cattle were included in receipts, making for the heaviest total supplies of the year. Dressed beef market conditions were unfavorable to the cattle market.

The week's top was $10.35 for medium weight steers, and the best long yearlings made $10, early. The upper crust of the long fed crop turned at $9.50 upward, while most of the fed offerings brought $6.75-$9.25. Grassers sold mainly at $5-$6.50, the best Montanas $7.25.

Weighty heifers scored $8.50, and light yearlings $8.25, the bulk going at $7.50 downward. Most beef cows sold at $2.75-$3.50. The late top on bulls was $3.25, and vealers $7. Most replacement steers brought $4.50-$6.25.

The hog market closed 5-10 cents higher than a week ago, with pigs up 10-25 cents and packing sows about steady. The late top was $4.60, with bulk 180-220 pounds averages $4.40-$4.55; 230-260 pounds, $4.25-$4.45; 270-310 pounds, $4-$4.30; 320-380 pounds, $3.65-$4; light lights, $4.25-$4.45; pigs, $3.85-$4.25; packing sows, $3.10-$3.60; smooth lightweights to $4.

Fat lambs ruled weak to 25 cents lower than at the close a week ago. Desirable natives bulked at $5.25-$5.75, a few loads $6, and odd lots to $6.25, while most Westerns sold around the $5.50 notch, lightly sorted. Slaughter ewes cashed at $1-$2. Most feeding lambs turned at $5.25-5.35, firm with a week ago.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### WESTERN MARYLAND

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. gross | $891,670 | $1,245,610 |
| Net oper inc | 338,806 | 347,646 |
| Sur af chgs | 79,817 | 69,288 |
| 8 mos gross | 7,926,109 | 10,114,005 |
| Net oper inc | 2,151,085 | 2,869,337 |
| Sur aft chgs | 82,460 | 656,652 |

### LEHIGH VALLEY

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $2,754,866 | $3,946,101 |
| Net op inc | 1,108,716 | 238,523 |
| 8 mos gross | 25,420,746 | 34,610,526 |
| Net oper inc | 1,160,166 | 3,169,025 |

*Deficit.

## Public Utility Earnings

### CITIES SERVICE CO.

| | 1932 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|
| August gross | $2,[illegible]39 | $[illegible]282 |
| Net after chgs | 1,066,258 | 1,264,739 |
| Sur aft pf divs* | 439,433 | 651,274 |
| 12 mos gross | 36,322,596 | 43,700,158 |
| Net after chgs | 22,652,856 | 28,955,247 |
| Sur aft pf divs* | 15,233,689 | 21,593,613 |

*Available for common dividends and reserves.

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC INCOME

Southern Pacific reported August net operating income of $504,548, compared with $2,574,768 in the similar month last year.


## Restaurants

BOSTON

NEAPOLITAN SHOPPES

Mass. Ave. at Boylston St.
BOSTON
831 Beacon Street
NEWTON CENTRE

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
CANDY ICE CREAM
FANCY ICES

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Popular Radio String Ensemble now entertains nightly at
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## New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 32½ | 31½ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 20¾ | 19 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 42½ | 41 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '49 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 94½ | 94 |
| Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Amer T&T 4s '36 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 107 | 107 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '60 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 102⅝ | 102⅛ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 107¼ | 106⅞ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 93¾ | 93¼ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 72 | 71⅝ |
| Armstrong Cork 5s '40 | 74 | 73½ |
| Associated Oil 6s '35 | 103 | 102½ |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 | 80 | 80 |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '90 sta reg | 80 | 80 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 93 | 92¾ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 92 | 92 |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 39 | 39 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 84⅜ | 83¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 66½ | 63¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 41 | 39¾ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50 | 72⅜ | 72⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 200 | 50 | 48½ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 59 | 58¾ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 107 | 107 |
| Ben Ind Loan 6s '40 | 81 | 81 |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Boston & Maine 5s '67 | 74⅝ | 74 |
| Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 | 13 | 13 |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 105 | 105 |
| Bklyn-Man Tr 1st 5s '68 | 86 | 85¼ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 | 103¾ | 103⅝ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 | 76 | 75¾ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 70⅝ | 70⅝ |
| Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37 | 104½ | 103⅞ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 88½ | 88 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 88 | 88 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 87⅞ | 87¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 103 | 103 |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 71⅜ | 70¾ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 86 | 85½ |
| Can Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 72 | 72 |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 65 | 65 |
| Ches & O con 4½s '39 | 103⅜ | 103 |
| Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 | 47 | 47 |
| Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58 | 91 | 90½ |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37 | 104 | 104 |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 54 | 53⅜ |
| Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66 | 31 | 30 |
| Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66 | 31 | 30 |
| Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '89 | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct | 67 | 67 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 11½ | 11¼ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 33¾ | 32¾ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C" | 33 | 33 |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 29¼ | 27½ |
| Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Chicago R Railway 5s '27 | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 70 | 69 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 46½ | 45¼ |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 32 | 29½ |
| Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60 | 53 | 53 |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 83 | 83 |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 47 | 47 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 | 100 | 100 |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 56 | 55⅜ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 74 | 73⅞ |
| Colonial Oil 6s '38 | 58¾ | 57 |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 84 | 84 |
| Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61 | 85 | 85 |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr | 84 | 84 |
| Com Credit Co 6s '34 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 95 | 95 |
| Con Gas 5s '57 | 101¾ | 101 |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 96⅛ | 96 |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 106¼ | 105¾ |
| Container Corp 5s ct '43 | 27 | 26 |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47 | 86 | 86 |
| Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40 | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50 | 3 | 3 |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 | 29 | 29 |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 34 | 33⅞ |
| Cuba RR 6s '36 | 41½ | 41½ |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 105⅝ | 105½ |
| Cuy & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 85⅞ | 85⅞ |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 | 88 | 88 |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 23½ | 23 |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 101⅝ | 101¼ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 86 | 86 |
| Dul & I Range 5s '37 | 99 | 99 |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Duquesne P&L 4½s '57 B | 102 | 102 |
| East Cuba Sug 7½s '37 | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| East Tenn Va & G RR 5s '56 | 85 | 85 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 36 | 35 |
| Erie RR gen lien 4s '96 | 51 | 51 |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 36 | 34½ |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 55 | 53⅜ |
| Gannett s6 '43 | 77 | 77 |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 102⅞ | 102¾ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 | 3½ | 3½ |
| Geo Mid 3s '46 | 34 | 34 |
| Goodrich s6 '45 | 55¼ | 54 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 84¾ | 84½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 101 | 101 |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| Great Northern 4½s "D" E | 62 | 61¾ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 82 | 80½ |
| Gulf States tSeel 5½s '42 | 51½ | 49 |
| Hocking Valley con 4½s '99 | 90 | 90 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Hudson Co Gas 5s '49 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57 | 57½ | 57 |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 105 | 104⅞ |
| Ill Central 5s '53 | 52 | 52 |
| Ill Central rfg 4s '55 | 63½ | 62½ |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 45½ | 44¾ |
| Ill Central 6½s '36 | 68 | 68 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 1¼s '63 | 50 | 50 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 52¼ | 52 |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 100½ | 100 |
| Ind Limestone s6 '41 | 15 | 15 |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 81 | 80¾ |
| Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 50¾ | 49½ |
| Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51 | 45 | 45 |
| Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41 | 12 | 9 |
| Inter Match Corp s5 '47 | 12 | 9 |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 46 | 45¼ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 18 | 18 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct | 59 | 59 |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 66½ | 66½ |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s "52 | 9¼ | 9 |
| Int Mer Ma col 6s '41 | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 45⅜ | 45⅜ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 52¼ | 40¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 50 | 47½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 45¾ | 44 |
| Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36 | 53¾ | 52¾ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 63 | 61½ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 89 | 90 |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 88 | 87¾ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 43 | 42 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 71½ | 70¼ |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 67 | 66½ |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 | 78½ | 78½ |
| Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 Reg | 75 | 75 |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 8½ | 7½ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003 | 54 | 53⅞ |
| Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 60 | 60 |
| Long Dk 6s | 93 | 93 |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '60 | 36 | 36 |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 102 | 102 |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 87½ | 87½ |
| L&N 1st 5s '37 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 81 | 81 |
| Metro Edison 4½s '68 | 88¼ | 88 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 84½ | 84½ |
| Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Min StP & SSM 4s '38 | 50½ | 50¼ |
| Min StP & SSM 5s '38 | 40 | 40 |
| Min StL & SSM 5s gtd | 53 | 53 |
| Min StP & SSM 5½s '78 | 70 | 70 |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 78 | 78 |
| Mo K & T pl 4s B '62 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Mo K & T 4½s '78 | 69 | 69 |
| Mo K & T adj 5s A '67 | 46 | 46 |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 75½ | 75½ |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 23⅜ | 22½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 35½ | 34½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 35½ | 35 |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 35½ | 34½ |
| Mo Pac 5s I, '81 | 35¾ | 35⅜ |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 22½ | 21½ |
| Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77 | 8 | 8 |
| Mobile & O mont 5s '47 | 7 | 7 |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 90 | 89 |
| Montana & Central RR 5s | 87 | 87 |
| Montreal Tram col 5s '41 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 76 | 75¾ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 90½ | 90 |
| Nassau Elec con 4s '51 | 51½ | 51⅜ |
| Nat Steel 5s | 81½ | 81 |
| New Eng T&T 4½s B '61 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| New Eng T&T 5s '52 | 103½ | 103⅜ |
| N J Pow & Lt 4½s '80 | 88 | 87½ |
| New Jersey 4s | 94½ | 94½ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 69½ | 69⅛ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 reg | 73 | 73 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 78¼ | 78 |
| NYC&HR con 4s A '98 | 75 | 74½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 82 | 81¼ |
| NYC&HR 4½s N 2013 | 56½ | 56½ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 57¾ | 57½ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 62½ | 62 |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 75 | 71 |
| NYC L SL con 4½s '98 | 70½ | 70½ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 23¼ | 21½ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 24 | 22¼ |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 | 36¼ | 32½ |
| NY Dock Co 5s '38 | 47 | 47 |
| NY Edison 5s C '51 | 105 | 104⅞ |
| NY Edison rfg 4½s '41 | 111½ | 111⅛ |
| NY GELH&P 5s '48 | 107½ | 107½ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55 | 62 | 62 |
| NY NH&H deb 4s '57 | 52 | 52 |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 70 | 70 |
| NY Ont & W gen 4s '55 | 48 | 48 |
| NY Railway inc 6s '65 | 1½ | 1¼ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 99½ | 99½ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 108½ | 108½ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 103 | 102⅞ |
| NY Trap Rock 6s '46 | 60 | 60 |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 54½ | 52½ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 95 | 94¾ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 84½ | 84 |
| Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 | 88 | 88 |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '52 | 88½ | 88½ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt A '47 | 100 | 100 |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 62⅜ | 61¾ |
| Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97 | 85 | 84½ |
| Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047 | 69 | 69 |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 83½ | 83 |
| Nor Pacific 5s D 2047 | 72½ | 72½ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Owens Ill Glass 5s | 95 | 95 |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 82 | 82 |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 37 | 36 |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 103 | 102⅜ |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 31 | 29⅝ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 33 | 33 |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 90¼ | 89½ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 69¾ | 69 |
| Penn Railroad con 4½s '60 | 97⅜ | 97¼ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 84 | 83⅝ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 85 | 85 |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 100⅞ | 100⅝ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 102 | 102 |
| Pere Marquette 5s '56 | 60 | 60 |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 89 | 89 |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 94 | 93¾ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 57⅝ | 56½ |
| Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B | 44 | 44 |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 62 | 61¾ |
| Port Gen Elec 5s '35 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 37 | 37 |
| Pressed Steel Car 5s '33 | 62 | 62 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 94½ | 94½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ |
| Radio Keith ct ppd 6s | 82 | 82 |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 | 25 | 25 |
| Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s 34 | 42 | 42 |
| Santa Fe P&P 5s | 95 | 95 |
| St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 57½ | 57½ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 15½ | 15 |
| St Louis &SF 4½s '78 | 13½ | 12½ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 16 | 16 |
| St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 | 47¼ | 47 |
| do fdg | 34½ | 34⅜ |
| StP KCSL 4½s '41 | 47½ | 47½ |
| StP M&M 4½s '33 | 96¼ | 96⅛ |
| StP M&M con 6s '33 | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52 | 88 | 88 |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 67 | 67 |
| Seabd AL gold 4s st '50 | 10 | 10 |
| Seabd AL adj 5s ct '49 | 1 | 1 |
| Seabd A L 6s ct | 4½ | 4½ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 83 | 82½ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 84 | 82½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 94 | 94 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 96 | 96 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 103 | 103 |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39 | 73 | 73 |
| Smith A O 6½s 33 | 101 | 101 |
| Southern Bell Tel & T 5s '41 | 105 | 104½ |
| Southern Colo Pow 6s '47 | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| Southern Pacific col 4s '49 | 60 | 60 |
| Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 81¼ | 80¾ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 59 | 58¾ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 59½ | 58½ |
| Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77 | 72 | 71½ |
| Southern Ry con 6s '56 | 39¾ | 39⅜ |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 45 | 45 |
| Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104 | 103½ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 17 | 16½ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 99¾ | 99½ |
| Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44 | 96 | 96 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 91½ | 91 |
| Tex & Pac 5s C '79 | 52 | 52 |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 45 | 45 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 27½ | 27⅞ |
| Union El L & P 5½s '54 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 97 | 96½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 85 | 85 |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 57½ | 57 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 38 | 37 |
| Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47 | 43 | 42⅞ |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 55 | 55 |
| Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 ct | 5 | 5 |
| Va El & Pow 5½s | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| Wabash RR 5s B '76 | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| Wabash RR 2d 5s '39 | 50 | 50 |
| Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 32 | 32 |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 104 | 104 |
| West Pa Pow 5s G '56 | 105 | 105 |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 44½ | 44½ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 61 | 61 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| Western Union 5s "51 | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 86 | 86 |


## Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"One of the finest plays of the year, subtle, beautiful and tender."—*Atkinson, Times.*

'Another Language'

with Glenn Anders, Margaret Wycherly, Laura Straube, John Beal

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
A LIMITED NUMBER OF UNCLAIMED SEASON TICKETS FOR THE
*FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS*
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DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
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Season Tickets now available at Symphony Hall Box Office

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NIGHTS 75c-$3.50 WED. MAT. 75c-$2.50 OTHER MATS. 75c-$2.75 INC. TAX
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THE WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
Good Seats May Be Had for All Performances

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THE SQUEAKER COMEDY DRAMA
or "THE SIGN OF THE LEOPARD"
By Edgar Wallace
with E. E. CLIVE and Notable Cast


## Cheerful Sentiment Gaining in South

THE improvement in sentiment in various parts of the nation is not merely an expression of hope, but is due to actual gains in industry and employment. The better feeling noted in the South, particularly in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas, follows an expansion in fall marketing, an increase in public construction, activity in the textile industry and increases in commodity prices of the main agricultural products.

From Bloomington, Ill., comes a report that pay rolls have been increased substantially in a stove factory, a heating device factory and a candy plant, the first mentioned now employing 309 persons, the largest force since 1925.

Twenty-two major industries in Syracuse, N. Y., report a 10 per cent increase in pay rolls for the first week of September, as compared with the first week in August, according to the Chamber of Commerce of that city.

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Westchester 5s | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33 | 74 | 74 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 87 | 87 |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70 | 70½ | 70 |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Sep23 | Last Sep22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 101.14 | 101.12 | 101.12 | 101.12 |
| 1st conv 4¼s '47 | 102.24 | 102.22 | 102.22 | 102.22 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 103.20 | 103.19 | 103.19 | 103.19 |
| Us 3s '55 | 97. | 96.31 | 96.31 | 97.00 |
| Us 3½s '49 | 98.8 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.5 |
| Us 3½s '43 Mar. | 100.28 | 100.27 | 100.27 | 100.26 |
| Us 3½s '43 June | 100.26 | 100.25 | 100.25 | 100.28 |
| Us 3½s '47 | 100.24 | 100.22 | 100.23 | 100.23 |
| Us 3½s '56 | 102.18 | 102.17 | 102.17 | 102.17 |
| Us 4s '54 | 104.29 | 104.25 | 104.25 | 104.24 |
| Us 4¼s '52 | 108.26 | 108.26 | 108.26 | 108.24 |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 23 | 23 | |
| Akershus 5s '63 | 65 | 65 | |
| Argentine Gov 5s '45 | 54½ | 54½ | |
| Argentine Gov 5½s '62 | 48¾ | 47½ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 54¾ | 54¼ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 54¾ | 54¾ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 54½ | 54½ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '61 | 55 | 54½ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 54¼ | 54¼ | |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 55⅜ | 54¼ | |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 74 | 73¾ | |
| Australia 5s '55 | 81⅜ | 80¾ | |
| Australia 5s '57 | 81 | 81 | |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '57 | 47½ | 47½ | |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 100 | 100 | |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 104¼ | 104½ | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 105¾ | 105¾ | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 105½ | 105½ | |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 49 | 49 | |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '59 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 46 | 46 | |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 8 | 8 | |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 104¾ | 104¾ | |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 16½ | 16½ | |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 17 | 17 | |
| Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww | 57⅜ | 57⅜ | |
| Brisbane 6s '50 | 75 | 75 | |
| Brisbane 5s '58 | 70 | 70 | |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 27¾ | 27¾ | |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 30½ | 30 | |
| Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46 | 16 | 16 | |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 98¾ | 98¾ | |
| Canada (Dom) 4s '60 | 85⅜ | 85½ | |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 99¾ | 99½ | |
| Cauca Valley 7½s '46 | 12 | 12 | |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '57 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | |
| Chile ⅞ Rep) 6s '60 | 10 | 10 | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept | 10 | 10 | |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 10½ | 10⅛ | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '63 | 10⅜ | 9¾ | |
| China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51 | 12 | 12 | |
| Cologne (City) 6½s '50 | 41½ | 41⅜ | |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 36¼ | 36 | |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 36½ | 36 | |
| Copenhagen Tel 5s '54 | 74¼ | 74¼ | |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 13 | 12 | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 44½ | 43½ | |
| Denmark ⅞ King) 4½s '62 | 78½ | 78 | |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 91⅝ | 91 | |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 94¼ | 93 | |
| Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 | 86 | 85¼ | |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 63 | 63 | |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 63 | 63 | |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 65 | 65 | |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 122 | 122 | |
| German 7s '49 | 69½ | 69½ | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 50 | 50 | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 47¾ | 47¾ | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 47½ | 47¼ | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 56 | 55½ | |
| Germ El Pow 6½s '50 | 50 | 50 | |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 42 | 42 | |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 49½ | 49¼ | |
| Harpen 6s '49 ww | 49¾ | 49¾ | |
| Helsingfors 6½s '60 | 59 | 59 | |
| Hseder Steel 6s '48 | 42¾ | 42¾ | |
| Italian Credit Con 7s B '47 | 84½ | 84½ | |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 81¾ | 81¾ | |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 95¾ | 95¼ | |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 44¼ | 44¼ | |
| Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65 | 53½ | 53 | |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | |
| Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37 | 31 | 31 | |
| Karstadt 6

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sell at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment. Everyday Assortment. Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-10 Fitchburg, Mass.

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY home for normal children temporary or permanent residence; scientific care combined with love and understanding; spacious grounds, well-equipped house; country, near Boston. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917

### FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

WE-PLEAS-U—Home-made Fruit Jelly; family orders a specialty; 8 varieties; 10 oz. sealed glasses, 24 in carton. MRS. JOE HOYT, Maple Hill Farm, Perkinsville, Vt.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LA JOLLA, CALIF.—Seashore rest home; quiet, restful bungalows, large lawn; nurse in attendance. MRS. H. E. ELLIOTT, 7777 Ivanhoe Street. Phone La Jolla 2783.

### MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

THOSE desiring to enter profitable hosiery business like our successful dealers, buying lowest cost, selling own prices. Address BLAKE, Room 605, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

### PERSONAL SERVICE

PERSONAL SERVICE awaits your requests concerning NEW YORK CITY sightseeing, general requests; rates reasonable; no charge for Schools, Shopping, Tours, Hotels, Theaters. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL, 36 West 10th St., N. Y. C. Tel. St. 9-3787

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BOSTON, MASS., 180 Huntington Avenue—Warm, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; prices very reasonable; garage; transients welcome. MISS S. J. SLACK.

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Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

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59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
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625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004

## MAINE

### AUBURN

LYNN OIL BURNER
*"King of Them All"*
SPARTON ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
*Ask us for a demonstration.*
H. L. GATCHELL, 192 Turner St.

BEGONIAS
Regular 50c size, Potted Begonias are NOW 35c
*These same plants in pottery jardinieres, rose, green and yellow—75c.*
GEO. M. ROAK CO.
*FLORISTS*
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG. Tel. 980

For Street and Business
Keep your shoes in tune with your hat and your clothing. *Don't neglect them.*
VARNEY'S SHOE STORE
50 COURT STREET

### BANGOR

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
*Also Gloves, Bags and Accessories*

CATELL'S
Fruits, Nuts and Produce
*Wholesale and Retail*
89 CENTRAL ST., BANGOR MAINE

Fancy Line of Fresh Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
JONES'
SEAFOOD MARKET, Inc.
49 PICKERING SQUARE Phone 6422

C. E. LEACH & SON
Meats and Provisions
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
26 MAIN STREET
*HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES*
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

### LEWISTON

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
Lamey-Wellehan
LEWISTON

RICHELIEU BRAND
Canned Fruits and Vegetables are a rare treat. TRY THEM.
Boston Tea Store
18 LISBON STREET Tel. 153

*QUALITY*
in Groceries, Meats and Dairy Products
FRED I. WILLS
50 ASH STREET Tel. 1000
Delivery Service

*WE SELL*
Cities Service Heating Oils
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
College and Sabattus Streets Tel 3750

Home Cooked Food
*In a clean Maine Bakery*
LEWISTON HOME BAKERY
131 Lisbon Street, Lewiston
AUBURN HOME BAKERY
182 Court Street, Auburn

## MAINE

### PORTLAND

MERCHANDISE
*THAT BUILDS*
Our ambition is to sell only that kind of merchandise which we believe will give satisfaction. At as low a price as good merchandise can be sold, with a guarantee of satisfaction.
*When you think of coats, dresses or accessories we hope that you'll shop here first.*
OWEN, MOORE & CO.
PORTLAND STATE OF MAINE

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST.
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
*When in Portland give us a call.*

ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
Tel. Forest 4364
142 HIGH STREET
New Congress Bldg.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### ARLINGTON

Platine's
SHOE SHOP
ARLINGTON CENTER
*Specialists in Fitting Children's Shoes*
618 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 3731

HATTIE'S
*Formerly of North Cambridge*
NOW AT
313 Broadway 75 Park Ave.
Phone Arl. 2608—3238-M
*Ice Cream Catering Candy*
*Deliveries Daily and Sunday*

Evergreen Prices Lowest in Years
Visit our display of New England's finest stock.
Open daily 7:30 A. M.—8:30 P. M.
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 Mass. Ave. Phone Arl. 3090—3091

### BOSTON

Artistic Hairdressing
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Thirty-five years of experience. Expert work and advice. Moderate prices.
*Permanent Waving—Hair Dressing and Cutting in the Latest Mode*
Roman
565 Boylston St., BOSTON
At Copley Square
Telephone COM monwealth 8146

COSTUMES and WIGS
for all occasions
FOR RENTAL
George Washington Bicentennial Costumes a specialty.
HAYDEN COSTUME CO.
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General Automobile Service
Battery Service on Cadillac and La Salle
*ALL WORK GUARANTEED*
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Thrift Garage—Boston

French Millinery
*For Miss and Madame*
Remodeling a Specialty
Mme: Buettel Arnould
37 TEMPLE PLACE, *over Whitney's*

INSURANCE
*of Every Description*
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

*Genuine Eugene Waving*
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston St.
Han. 0318

YANKEE SHOE REPAIRING CO.
*Highest Grade Shoe Repairing*
Shoes Called For and Delivered.
*Mail orders given careful attention.*
12 Hayward Place Tel. Hancock 4190

SAYLI'S BEAUTY SALON, Inc.
Special—Permanent, $5
Shampoo and Finger Wave for $1.00, except Saturday or day before holiday.
*Open evenings by appointment.*
26 WEST ST., BOSTON
Phones Lib. 0199, Dev. 7057

THE Adorable Shop
177 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
FROCKS and COATS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
*EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY*
PRICES VERY REASONABLE

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Catherine G Briggs Kenmore 4041
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

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Distinctive HATS
*MODERATELY PRICED*
12 WEST ST. Bigelow-Kennard Bldg.

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Joan Lincoln
*ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING*
*PERMANENT WAVING*
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

A Beautiful Permanent $10-$15
ARTISTIC HAIR CUTTING under Personal Supervision of
FRITZ RITTER *of the*
Braemore and Kenmore. New thrift prices at Kenmore.
Ken 0392 Ken 7673

Uptown Shoe Repair Co.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Shoe Repairing and Hat Cleaning—Shine
*All Work Guaranteed*
240 HUNTINGTON AVE., COR. MASS. AVE.

### BRAINTREE

H. WALDECKER, *Florist*
Wholesale and Retail
SAMPSON AVE. Phone 63
BRAINTREE, MASS.

## MASSACHUSETTS

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If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
*Start the Season right*
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
*BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR*
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

Upholstering
of quality by skilled experts, at new low prices. Will call anywhere with samples and estimate cost. Best references furnished. For more information call, write, or phone. Furniture for sale.
*Open Evenings*
H. Oscar Upholstering Co.
124 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass.
ASPinwall 8264

PARISIAN TAILORS
*FURRIERS and CLEANERS*
Expert Fur Remodeling and Repairing
821 BOYLSTON STREET Longwood 1252

### CAMBRIDGE

NEW FASHIONS
NEW FABRICS
NEW COLORS
*in Fall Dresses*
$4.95 and up
A. C. Keith & Co Sportswear
HARVARD SQUARE

Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 10116
Members F. T. D.
FLOWERS for ALL OCCASIONS
Comalt Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 BRATTLE ST.
Univ. 4188

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
*CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED*

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BIRDSEYE SPECIALS
can be found at
SAGE'S MARKET
every week
60 CHURCH STREET Porter 2200

Westclox Electric Alarm Clock, $1.95
*GUARANTEED*
JOHN H. DERBY-JEWELER
2 STORES EST 1907
HARVARD SQ. | DAVIS SQ.
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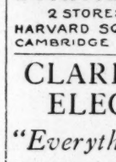
CLARK & MILLS ELECTRIC CO.
*"Everything Electrical"*
37A BRATTLE ST. 75 NEWBURY ST.
University 1160 Commonwealth 0365
CAMBRIDGE, MASS BOSTON, MASS.

The Harvard Service Station, Inc.
*COMPLETE ONE-STOP SERVICE*
Brake Service Storage Tires and Tubes
Lubrication Batteries
Washing and Polishing
PAN-AM Gasoline and Motor Oils
*Just Around the Corner in Brattle Square*
PORter 1500
"AT THE TWO WHITE TOWERS"

Ford New Ford Improved 4 and V8
*Cambridge Authorized Dealer*
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
*SAVINGS DEPARTMENT*
*SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS*
*TRUST DEPARTMENT*
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
*BRANCH*
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE


*So Good for Desserts*
RUMFORD'S BAKING POWDER
Frank P. Merrill Company
*GROCER*
1600 MASS. AVENUE
UNIV. 5600

FOR HOMES AND BUILDINGS
IRON FIREMAN
THE AUTOMATIC COAL BURNER
Russell R. Cameron
26 BRATTLE STREET UNIV. 6760

Colburn, Jeweler
*Watches, Clocks, Jewelry*
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
10 BOYLSTON ST., HARVARD SQ.

The Three Brothers
*SERVICE FROM HEAD TO FOOT*
COMPLETE VALET SERVICE
HATS SHOES GARMENTS
BARBER SHOP
1412 Mass. Avenue Univ. 5213
Called For and Delivered.

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VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
*Food Specialists Since 1760*
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
198 SOUTH MAIN STREET

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

## MASSACHUSETTS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

*Deposits Next Put on Interest October 1st*
Dividends are paid quarterly and have been at the rate of 4½% per annum.
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 MAIN STREET

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FITCHBURG'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Where Quality Merchandise at lowest prices reigns supreme.

*Good morning every body*
Old Dutch Cleanser
F. L. Drury & Sons Co.
800 MAIN STREET

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
992 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CLEANSING
at Reasonable Prices
We do all kinds of pleating. Articles called for and delivered free.

Special Baby Milk
*Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.*
CLOVER HILL FARMS
*Where Quality Counts* Tel. 737

Schadlich's Market
*Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables*
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

*Exclusive Agents for*
DREW "ARCH REST" SHOES
New Prices for Fall
MOST STYLES $6.00
GEORGE BROS., 386 Main St.

NEW FALL STYLES
*Now on Display*
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
Opposite R. R. Station

PENNY BRYN SHOPPE
558 MAIN STREET
GENUINE ENGLISH MUFFINS
Mrs. Rich's Homemade Jelly and Jam
All kinds of Pie and Cake

Fitchburg Coal Company
*We can supply you with*
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

MODEL FUR SHOP
*Manufacturers and Importers of High Grade Furs*
Dry Cold Storage
524 MAIN STREET Tel. 3266

### FRAMINGHAM

KINGSBURY'S STORE
*LADIES'*
COATS DRESSES
LINGERIE CORSETS
20 UNION AVE.

HENRY L. SAWYER CO.
*Breck's Gold Medal*
Darwin Tulip Bulbs
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## MASSACHUSETTS

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*SHOE STORE—*
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BLANKETS
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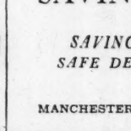

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### *Rime-O-Grams No. 33*

*Old World Cities*

Published: Aug. 26

**ANSWERS**

1.

On her Grand wet "highway"
Strange "taxis" abound;
In song and in story
Their fame is renowned.
(Venice)

2.

A funnel-shaped cloud
Billows ever above
Its picturesque bay
Which tourists all love.
(Naples)

3.

First Grecian, then Roman,
Anon the Turks came;
Consult a late atlas
And learn its new name.
(Istanbul)

(4.)

Once home of the caliphs,
Its gaunt minarets
Recall ancient legends
One never forgets.
(Bagdad)

5.

When you travel in Europe
Remember the place
To buy a rich carpet
Or delicate lace.
(Brussels)

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Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
Miss Nedra Blake, Woodsford, Maine.
Miss Ida L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
Miss Ruth Crandall, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Adèle Louise Mills, Birmingham, Mich.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.
M. E. Cleveland, Collins Center, N. Y.
A. K. M., Middlebury, Vt.
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Miss Mary E. Walker, Oak Park, Ill.
Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.

# DAILY FEATURES

## PATHFINDERS

### *Mr. Pierson*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

It was about 1840 when the envelope with which we are familiar today first come into use. Before that date the writer of a letter would leave a space blank on one side so that when folded, there was an outside place for the address.

In 1843 a Mr. Pierson made the first envelopes in the United States at a little shop on Fulton Street, New York City. These were all made by hand.

In 1849, Warren de la Rue and Edwin Hill patented in England a machine for making envelopes and the same year the first patent in the United States for an envelope-folding machine was granted to J. K. Park and C. S. Watson of New York.

Like many others produced about that period, envelopes thus made were not commercially successful. Just before the Civil War George H. Reay placed on the open market the first successful machine for making envelopes.

## *A Word a Day*

*Notes and Queries*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**"The cost of the car is $25 as is"** (Miss R. L. J., who quotes these words from an advertisement, and inquires about the propriety of the last two)—"As is" is a colloquial shortening of "as it is," and the locution should be avoided in formal speech or writing.

**Pentameter** (R. I.)—This word is a familiar one to the poet, it designating a style involving five metrical feet to the line. (A "foot" in poetry is a group of syllables recurring as a unit, corresponding to a measure in music.)

Perhaps the most familiar form is iambic pentameter, involving lines of five iambic feet, each consisting of an unaccented syllable (short) followed by an accented (long) one, as,

I go to see the man who made this hat.

Trochaic pentameter involves lines of five trochaic feet (each of which is an accented syllable followed by an unaccented, as,

Oh! the strife of this di- vid'-ed be'-ing.

If we count correctly, there are at least 20 more kinds of pentameter. The word, incidentally, is accented on the second syllable, *pen-tam'-e-ter* (first *e* as in get, *a* as in hat, second *e* as in create, third as in maker).

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Evidence Shown**

First Waitress: "I asked him if the grapefruit was juicy enough for him."

Second Waitress: "What did he say?"

First Waitress: "Nothing, but I read his answer in his eyes."—*Epworth Herald.*

**Automatic Polishing**

"Mary, these banisters always seem dusty. I was at the Jones's today, and theirs are as bright and smooth as glass."

"She has three small boys, ma'am."—*Boston Transcript.*

## *Rime-O-Grams*

*Leaders of Yesterday*

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

He vanquished all Gaul
World conquest pursuing;
But a treacherous friend
Proved at last his undoing.

2.

Scottish, but defeated,
He noticed a "spinner";
It strengthened his purpose
And made him a winner.

3.

There once ruled Manhattan
A Dutchman pugnacious;
With a silver-built leg
And a tongue most loquacious.

4.

When hungry Virginians
Attempted to shirk,
Abrupt came his fiat—
"No food without work"

5.

While north countries throve
Under chivalry's reign,
A "champion" mighty
Rode rough shod through Spain.

**The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.**

**Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 45."**

*The Christian Science Monitor's*
*Quotation for Today*

*THE rewards of duty are not rest from labor, but greater tasks.* —FOLLEN

## *"I Record only the Sunny Hours"*

### *Friends*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Des Moines, Iowa

A SMALL dog named Spot was part of the retinue of a famous dog and pony show traveling in the United States. He was not one of the talented dogs taking part in the spectacular performances in the ring, but the companion of the workingmen who found in him their most precious possession. They gave him loving care and attention and he returned their devotion.

His traveling quarters were in a boxlike berth beneath one of the wagons. His habit was to observe the performance each night from his favorite spot under the band stand. At a certain time during the show when a particular selection was played, he always knew that it was time for him to retire, so he would calmly walk out of the show tent, find his "berth" and crawl into it.

One day the train on which his wagon was loaded was winding slowly over the Great Divide. Spot and his friends were on an open flat car when he spied a coyote in the brush along the track. In an instant he jumped from the moving train and was gone!

One of the men doffed his cap and passed it among his companions and these humble workers contributed of their little store of coins until there was enough to pay the fare of one of their number to the next town. Then one of them was delegated to jump from the train, find their little friend and bring him back to safety. This was accomplished and when, on the following day, both man and dog rejoined the show they were lovingly welcomed by those who had learned to rightly value the friendship of a dog.

# *The Children's Corner*

### *The Crab Apple Tree*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT GREW at the end of the garden, where it couldn't be seen from the house, but every spring, when its lovely pink blossoms came out, the whole family paid it a visit and said how beautiful it was. After that, nobody paid any attention to it. Daddy said it was no good at all but for its beauty in the spring. So everybody let it alone except once in a while in the late summer when the little crabbed, wormy apples that kept falling off had to be raked up. "Such a nuisance!" everybody said.

Perhaps that's the reason why Mr. and Mrs. Robin chose to build their nest in it last spring—it was so quiet down there, with nobody bothering around. When the young birds were hatched, Mr. and Mrs. Robin didn't have to go far afield for their food. They found quantities of it right there in the crab apple tree—insects and grubs of all sorts. It was certainly a happy hunting ground, and Mr. and Mrs. Robin were so delighted that they raised a second brood in the same place—perhaps a third also. Such appetites as those young robins had!

After the birds had all flown away, the crab apple tree felt quite deserted, and was glad one day when Daddy came down as usual in the early fall to rake up the worthless apples.

"Upon my word!" said Daddy, "what has happened to this crab apple tree?" Instead of being small and crabbed and wormy, the apples on the tree were round and rosy as flowers, smooth and perfect, and they shone among the green leaves like bright berries. Everybody from the house came down to look at them. Mother said she had never before seen such large and perfect crab apples anywhere, and that she wasn't going to let a single one of them go to waste.

So everybody got busy at once. They shook the tree and gathered the apples—baskets of them! They washed and quartered them. They cooked them till they were soft and then let the red juice drip through a bag. They boiled it with sugar, and poured it out into glasses to cool and set. It took several days, but it was fun! Twelve dozen glasses of clear, bright jelly the apples made. And because everybody had helped make it, it was divided equally among them all. Grace is saving some to give away as Christmas presents. Beatrice took some of hers to the Welfare League to be given to the needy. Florence took some to a children's home for a treat. And Katharine thought that a little friend of hers whose father was without a position would enjoy some.

How the crab apple tree enjoyed it all! "It's all the robins' doings," it said to Daddy.

"That's so," said Daddy. "We will set up a bird bath down here and invite them to come again next spring."

"I wonder," said the crab apple tree to itself—"I wonder just how many 12 dozen are. I wonder whether the robins ate as many grubs as that."

## *Brevities*

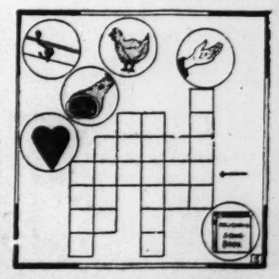
**Detroit News:** Æsthetic dancing is where three earnest girls are snapped, while leaping into the air in unison, by an uncomfortable photographer lying on his stomach.

**Ohio State Journal:** The turning point in many a young man's life is when the girl acts terribly interested in the furniture advertisements.

**Lowel. Evening Leader:** Russia is said to have lifted the ban on gay neckties. But since Christmas has been abolished the concession is of no great importance.

**Humorist:** A writer confesses that the moment he starts cutting his garden hedge he finds that he is talking to himself. Our private opinion is that he is a barber.

## *Letter 'H' Puzzle*



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

The name of each of the objects begins with the letter "H." By filling in these names reading downward in the proper places, you will find, reading across as indicated by the arrow, the name of another object the name of which begins with the letter "H."

## *The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog*

The Boss said, 'Oh, Boy!' and seemed as happy as a June Bug when he heard that I had found the papers that he had dropped—
But the best she could do was to put me up on her desk and introduce me to the whole class and tell it what I had done—
And he begged the teacher to let me stay with him a while as a reward—
After which the Boss took me to the front door and told me to go home and tonight, he said, 'I'll give you the best dinner you ever had!'
And sure enough he did!

*Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor*

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Striking Sparks on the Power Issue

WHEN Governor Roosevelt speaks on the question of public utilities, and particularly on hydroelectric power, he is on perhaps his most familiar ground among the national issues in the presidential campaign. Moreover, it is in this field that he has the most vigorous ideas of his own in contrast to those of the Hoover Administration and appears most capable of making a useful contribution to national policy.

His speech at Portland, Ore., was a presentation of the issue in terms likely to make a strong impression on American thought. His criticisms of the uncertain effectiveness of utility regulation by state commissions have substantial basis in fact. His proposals of methods to curb holding companies, stock-selling jugglery and rate abuses are partly meritorious and partly misdirected. His declaration in favor of retaining perpetual title to hydroelectric power sites for the Government and the people has much to commend it, and his insistence on authorizing the Government to develop and operate these water powers is not without some justification.

Many will disagree with the Governor as to the political advisability of government operation or as to the probable efficiency of plants so managed, though public operation under the Roosevelt plan would end at the switchboard where wholesale power would be delivered to private distributing companies. But upon this point issue is directly joined between the Democratic nominee and the President, whose veto message tore large holes in the Norris Muscle Shoals bill.

This authority on the part of the Government to go into the power business Mr. Roosevelt would hold as a rod of correction over the huge chains of corporations now dealt with through public regulation. His portrayal of abuses of public confidence by some of these interests constitutes a stirring arraignment. His proposals for protecting the consumer and investor are at least interesting. Those for control of holding companies by the Federal Power Commission and for coöperation of that commission with state commissions in obtaining information as to intercompany contracts and so forth are very worthy. The requirements he suggests as to publicity on stock issues and stock ownership are of very doubtful value.

A student of the records of utility rate regulation or attempted rate regulation will be apt to agree readily with the Governor's desire to abolish the reproduction cost theory of valuation, which has tied rate-making in a maze of red tape and delay. But if he is to pose as a friend of the consumer, this is an inopportune time to embrace the opposite theory of prudent investment cost. In a few more years of declining prices the companies will heartily welcome that theory and the consumer will be invoking reproduction costs. He who would find a solution must seek a fairer method than either or a simpler method of combining them.

Legal obstructionism along this line and the use of political influence by utility companies in some states in connection with the make-up of the commission that is to regulate them are two of the principal reasons for public dissatisfaction with the results of state regulation of utilities. If the policies advocated by Governor Roosevelt seem less subject to the label of "radicalism" than they might have seemed a few years ago, the public utility industries may lay the blame not so much upon the activity of their critics as upon the overweening ambitions, if not avariciousness, of members of their own family.

## Fewer Books and More Literature

THE librarian of a rural district in England recently declared that the reading taste of today is much below that of a hundred years ago. This judgment may be accepted, perhaps, with certain reservations. It is a mistake to suppose, as seems frequently to be done, that the readers of 1832 were exclusively occupied with the works of Scott, Keats, Wordsworth, and Shelley.

A more cheering report comes from the Seafarers' Education Service. It appears that the novels of Dickens and Scott are in great demand aboard ship; as are also the nonfictional books of Arnold Bennett. Sir James Jeans's "The Universe Around Us" is a favorite, as well as Winston Churchill's "The World Crisis." Books on radio, photography, and French language and literature are also popular.

It might be suggested that sailors like good reading because they are unable to obtain anything else. This does not entirely fit the facts of the case, for most ships carry considerable supplies of light fiction. But it is an explanation that is worth a moment's attention.

It is true that the best literature is not always immediately attractive. It requires an effort on the part of the reader; he has to be alert, intelligent, and keenly attentive. When he is distracted on all hands by light, ephemeral stuff which makes no demands upon him, he is the less likely to make this effort.

That is the position of the ordinary reader today. He is surrounded by amusing but not nutritious books that divert his attention from those that really matter. That is why many reviewers in Britain seriously believe that the ceaseless output of new books ought to be somewhat restricted. There is a strong case to be made for the thesis that what the world needs is fewer books and more literature.

## "Forgive Us Our Debts"

INTERNATIONAL debts and reparations claims are stated in such astronomical figures that the layman can with difficulty comprehend their significance. They have progressively been pared down since the war, but even under the inconclusive settlements at Lausanne they are still staggering, as expressed in dollars, pounds, francs or marks. Now it is generally realized that however large the sums set down on paper, those which are actually paid will probably be only a rather small fraction of the account.

This is not surprising, historically speaking. War debts in the past have had a way of being gradually forgotten. Indeed, from this point of view it is amazing that such enormous sums as have been paid since 1919 should have been collected.

Debts and reparations have been a disturbing element in world politics and diplomacy ever since the peace treaties were signed. This does not necessarily mean that they should have been written off the books years ago—though some economists assert that the world as a whole would have profited by such an act. Still, they were generally recognized by debtors as well as creditors as valid obligations, and payment has, as a rule, been made in proportion to the debtor's ability to liquidate them. Now that this ability has obviously diminished, further readjustment has been made in the case of reparations and appears inevitable in the case of war borrowings.

One readjustment has already taken place in the hearts and minds of many people on both sides of the Atlantic. This change in outlook is away from figures and toward real values. These people keep their accounts not in fluctuating currencies but in terms of moral qualities. They figure not so much in dollars and marks as in expressions of gratitude and justice. For them, agreement is easy because their computations are made in the same universal medium of exchange.

They, both debtors and creditors, realize that however vast the calculations of financiers, there is another debt which far surpasses in size and significance these long columns of baffling and complex statistics. This debt is, in a very true sense, the only debt which exists. Men are more prosperous and more content when they concern themselves with liquidating this debt than they can ever hope to be while governed by motives of greed, ingratitude, dishonesty or revenge. If the discharge of this obligation had received half the attention that has been bestowed upon war debts and reparation problems, those mountainous obstacles to international good will would have dwindled into molehills.

This debt—which is not an outgrowth of war, nor an obligation of recent date—is the one referred to by the Apostle Paul in the letter to the Romans, in the following words: "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law." To the extent that this debt is paid, the debtor is free from bondage and the creditor enters into his birthright of abundance.

## Wings for the Railroads

THERE comes out of England the story that the "Cheltenham Flyer," reputed to be the world's fastest train, has increased the speed of its seventy-seven-mile run by a little over two miles an hour. The kindly eye of some newspaperman rescued this tiny inch-long story from possible obscurity and put it into a box on the front page. Perhaps it occurred to him that not much about progress is being heard from the railroads these days—that even two miles an hour of railroad progress constitutes news.

And no wonder. During these last years, the railroads have appeared to mark time. While the automobile manufacturer has been freewheeling and streamlining and multiplying cylinders, the railroad has confined its air conditioning and similar innovations to a few roads and crack trains which the bulk of the public neither sees nor enjoys. By the time the airplane caught the fancy of men and carried it up into the clouds, the train had been relegated to the category of useful but commonplace servants.

Men count it progress that they look for the future of transportation to the trackless paths far above the obstructing mountains and valleys of earth. But perhaps their glowing dreams of high altitudes and pure air have caused them to overlook a readier avenue of progress. Perhaps if men turned to the practical engineer they would find that the railroad does not face decay, but a new birth.

The engineer is not diverted by glamour; he thinks only of a problem in efficient transportation. He knows that while propelling itself forward, a plane must also produce power to support its dead weight against gravity. That means to him relatively high prices for air travel. He knows that fog and bad weather still hamper passenger flying.

Even the automobile looks forward to a limited place in efficient, long-distance transportation. Continuing speeds of 100 miles an hour or more are not within sight, even with express highways, so long as 25,000,000 of automobiles are being driven over the roads of the United States by Mr. and Mrs. Average Driver.

The engineer looks through the cloud of dust and cinders which now obscure much of the railroad future. He sees roomy, dustless accommodations with many of the conveniences of a home, streaming across the earth at speeds we are hardly now aware of. He pictures automatic control devices under the hands of expert engineers, new methods of streamlining and design, cheap power—travel at prices within reach of the many.

The railroads have not done all they are capable of in keeping abreast of the times. The great inertia of their vast, unwieldy organizations has held them back. The disregard for individual competence caused by the seniority method of promotion has partially tied the hands of the most forward-looking executives in the industry. It is to be hoped that when strife over wages and mergers quiets down, the railroads will dig still deeper into their research laboratories, shake themselves loose from their inertia and their dust, and recapture the place in the public imagination that they rightfully deserve.

When this is done, the public will gladly offer the vast sums of money needed to finance a profitable revival, and a new wave of activity will sweep over the whole economic system. Then if transportation cares to keep its head in the clouds, its wheels will be firmly rolling on the ground.

## Duplicating Taxation

THE great success of the sales tax in Mississippi, described in an interesting article in the Monitor recently, will most likely arouse a demand for its enactment in other states. What is, perhaps, more important, it will reawaken the demand for its incorporation in the fiscal system of the nation. Defeated in the last Congress, the sales tax proposition has given such evidences of vitality that its presentation to the next seems assured.

It is, however, timely to suggest that there should be some early and definite consideration of the allotment of certain sources of revenue to the states or to the Federal Government exclusively. The duplication of taxation is already a source of irritation and indeed of injustice. Had the right to levy an income tax been reserved either to the nation or to the states—it is, perhaps, unimportant which—a situation which now creates widespread discontent would never have arisen.

The Massachusetts income tax is widely regarded as one of the most burdensome. Its proviso for a 6 per cent tax on what is commonly called "unearned incomes"—though in fact usually the fruit of incomes laboriously earned and sacrificially saved—is particularly onerous and has unquestionably driven citizens out of the State. But Massachusetts residents pay this and a federal income tax as well, while in certain other states only one is exacted.

If the sales tax is to be a general source of revenue for states it should be omitted from the fiscal system of the nation. It may be too late to establish any such exclusive field for the income tax, but not too late to prevent duplication of taxation through the sales tax.

## Movies, Maids and Men

IN THE vast open spaces of the far Northwest men still are men, but movies are no magnet. The strong, silent men who push the outposts of civilization into the iron maw of the polar belt spurn the silent screen and the talkies leave them cold—colder than usual, that is.

Pictures that tickle the risibility of languid audiences in crowded yet unsophisticated urban centers pale in the rarefied air north of the fifty-eighth parallel and elicit scorn instead of laughter.

At least, that is the report from Churchill, Manitoba, most northerly port in Canada, where, instead of a joyful S. R. O. sign in its lobby, the sole theater in the place has gone dark, and the only sign reads "For Rent." Half a thousand men working on construction jobs and living in frontier camps have sternly resisted the lure of stellar personalities, feminine and masculine, preferring, presumably, to spend their evenings with Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" or Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and similar forms of lightsome recreation.

The reason for this Spartan indifference to mere amusement affords a piquant study in sociology. It throws neither slight nor slur on Hollywood. It was not lack of uplift in the scenes presented that wounded the sensibilities of these hardy handlers of ax and hammer. Nor was the rare and subtle humor peculiar to the film lost upon them. Rather was it the absence in Churchill of the chief, nay altruistic, motive for going to the theater. In that frontier settlement the fair sex, with the exception of a few wives of officials, is conspicuous by its absence.

"What's the good of going to a show if you can't take your girl?" demanded the men and resolutely stayed away.

## Editorial Notes

Neither drought, low prices nor lack of ready money nor all three of them have discouraged the stout-hearted farmers of Nebraska. Their county fairs and rural festivals are being held as in the full years. Even the clouds of insects that ravaged their fields last year seem to have had a silver lining, for their community gatherings are enlivened by contests to see who can bring in the largest grasshoppers. How in the world can a people like that be kept down?

The Seattle street car company finds giving "something for nothing" increases income. During a recent carnival week it gave free rides at rush hours, yet took in about $1000 a day more than the same week last year. Perhaps some of the increase was due to the carnival. But less interest in income and more in outgo of extra service should naturally augment income in any businesses.

To help the financing of schools, forestation and highway beautification, the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs is seeking state legislation to place a tax on billboards. On behalf of this plan the question may be asked: If the motorist, a transient user of the highways, is taxed, why not the permanent, the billboard?

A refrigerator has now been perfected which rings an alarm bell when opened after a certain time in the evening. This innovation will no doubt be greeted warmly by mothers with growing families whose raids on the ice box have often depleted well-laid plans for the next day's meals.

When candidates for rôles in "Priscilla and John Alden" gathered at Claremont, Calif., recently for tryouts, it is assumed that everyone spoke for himself.

## Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

*The Mechanism of the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment*

IT IS odd that so many people in the United States are ill-informed as to the methods of amending the National Constitution. Repeated letters of inquiry to me seem to justify a plain statement here of what would be involved in securing the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

To begin with, a resolution submitting the question to action by the several states has to be jointly passed by both houses of Congress. Contrary to some opinion, this is action which may be taken entirely independent of presidential initiative, and the resolution is not subject to a President's veto. For this reason it is apparent that the position of the President on prohibition is of secondary importance. One senator might conceivably exercise more influence over the passage of such a joint resolution than the President himself, for the resolution must be adopted by a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress, a quorum being present and voting.

If all the members of the Senate should be present it would require sixty-four affirmative votes. If all the members of the House of Representatives were present, 290 votes would be necessary. If a bare quorum was present in either house, thirty-three affirmative votes in the one and 146 in the other would be required for the passage of the resolution. In the present Congress there is more than a three-quarters majority dry in each house. That this dry majority can be changed to a two-thirds majority in each favoring repeal or material modification of the law in this fall's election seems improbable. Dr. McBride of the Anti-Saloon League declares that the nominations thus far made indicate that it is impossible.

It is, however, just as well to reflect that it is not unlikely, in the somewhat hysterical attitude of the public on this subject, men who normally might be unflinchingly dry would accept some compromise if the public demand were sufficiently emphatic. I think it is safe to say, however, that the next Congress, which will come into being in December, 1933, and continue for two years thereafter, will in all probability be opposed to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, although possibly it might accept some proposition for its modification.

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But in considering the time which must elapse before a change in the law can be effected, we cannot overlook the great difficulty that its enemies will find in formulating any legislation upon which they can unite. Flat repeal is out of the question for years to come. A bill which would permit states to vote themselves out from under the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment could only be enacted if it carried effective prohibition of the saloon and satisfactory provisions for the protection of states remaining dry.

The problem of formulating such legislation is almost insoluble, particularly when those who profess to desire it are sharply divided on the question of permitting any federal control over liquor to remain. The only way in which saloons can be prohibited in states like New York, Connecticut, or Illinois, would be through the continuance of the federal authority over methods of liquor selling. The people who are backing the powerful Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are thoroughly against this policy.

But suppose that in the comparatively brief period of the life of one Congress this legislation is enacted by a two-thirds majority in both houses. It must then go to the states for ratification. Both national conventions, being largely under the domination of the liquor power, declared for ratification by state conventions called for that purpose. This has never been done in the history of the United States Constitution. It is a flat concession made to the advocates of the restoration of liquor interests to legalized power. It will not go through Congress without a prolonged fight.

But whether the resolution shall provide for ratification by legislatures or by conventions, there is no possible way by which any state can be compelled to acquiesce. If it be by conventions, any governor of a state satisfied with existing conditions could refuse to call such a convention. For that matter a governor might so word the call for the convention, so prescribe qualifications for seats therein that it would be merely a body which would ratify the position taken by the governor himself.

No legislature could be compelled to act. If its dominant party were opposed to ratification it might lay the subject on the table and thus defeat it without the necessity of a record vote. Not all states hold annual meetings of the legislature, and with the smoothest progress it is unlikely that less than four years would be consumed in bringing this measure to the attention of all. A three-fourths vote of the states is requisite, and the refusal of thirteen states to ratify would defeat the measure. If those states remained obdurate, repeal or material amendment would be impossible.

Personally, I hope that this situation will never arise. It does not seem to me at all in consonance with the fundamentals of democracy that a change in the Constitution demanded by any very considerable majority of the people should be permanently blocked by the opposition of so small a fraction. Yet it is the Constitutional proviso. It must be respected, and while we may feel that it is not quite in accordance with the spirit of democracy, it is its law, and will rule. The observer of public questions who thinks that it is going to be easy to get all save ten or twelve American states to consent to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, is, I am afraid, allowing his desires to control his powers of observation.

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The whole situation, the law on the subject, and the political probabilities unite in justifying the suggestion that in the present presidential election the question of prohibition should be recognized as occupying a very secondary position, indeed one of little importance. Whichever side may prove successful, the struggle for the maintenance of existing conditions will be a continuing conflict, and the time for very material change will be distant indeed.

## Books of Current Interest

*Beveridge and the Bull Moose*

**Beveridge and the Progressive Era, by Claude G. Bowers. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $5.**

THIS is a very remarkable book—fascinating in style and extraordinary in scope. The early passing of Senator Albert J. Beveridge, the brevity of his public service, estopped him from achieving true greatness. His was merely unusual promise balked of complete achievement. To justify, therefore, a volume of these noble proportions in his memory the writer must needs go far beyond the personal services of the hero and set forth the political and social conditions of his age and environment and his reactions to them.

This Mr. Claude Bowers has done with great inclusiveness and a vivacity of style which holds the reader's unflagging attention. Indeed, it is less as a life of Albert J. Beveridge than as a political history of his times that the book has its chief value. Mr. Bowers well calls those times "the lustiest, gustiest period in recent American politics."

Beveridge, to those who knew him best, was not without inconsistencies of character. His enduring reputation will rest more upon his Life of John Marshall than upon his contributions to statecraft in the United States Senate. Yet on one occasion he remarked to the writer of this review that he found more zest, more enduring satisfaction in even the more ignoble side of political management and intrigue than he did in the accomplished task of a monumental biography.

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It was as an orator that Beveridge rendered his service to the American Government. No legislative program sprang from his initiative, no great measure was ever linked with his name. At eighteen years of age he won an interstate oratorical contest, and was welcomed home to his state university with salvos of artillery, a torchlight procession and a speech by "Jim" Watson, then little dreaming of his later political honors. Today a popular halfback would hardly be more enthusiastically greeted.

At thirty-six Beveridge was elected United States Senator without the grueling experience in state politics or the Legislature which commonly constitutes the apprenticeship for such an honor. Some of his best friends were frankly doubtful of so rapid a rise, and perhaps a later appraisal of the talents and the achievements of the young senator would suggest that it might have been better had he made haste more slowly.

Perhaps had his political experience been longer, and his spirit more practical than rhetorical, he might not have been led away after Theodore Roosevelt in the attractive but ruinous adventure of the Progressive Party. Mr. Bowers's best writing is done in the story of this gallant revolt against the established order in the Republican Party, the passionate adoration of the Bull Moosers for their leader, and the calm calculation with which Theodore Roosevelt ultimately betrayed them and scuttled the most promising effort toward political independence that the nation has ever known. That Beveridge was in it heart and soul is indicated by the astuteness with which he scented the first indications of Roosevelt's apostasy.

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He had himself hesitated about joining in the revolt against the established Republican organization, had refused to participate in the Orchestra Hall meeting which first put Roosevelt in the field as a Progressive candidate and even declined to sign the call for the convention which would make that nomination formal. Mr. Bowers quotes from one of his letters these phrases which sufficiently explain his hesitation, and in the light of later history sound almost prophetic:

"While T. R.'s immense popularity may give the third party greater strength in the present campaign than it might otherwise have, yet, being purely personal it cannot be expected to last over other campaigns. . . . In case the third party has not enough vitality in fundamental principles to endure more than one campaign, only the Republican Party remains. The Republican Party could go on with its progressive work if only it were rid of the evil men and the evil influences back of them who have brought disgrace and humiliation to our party."

* * *

Notwithstanding this clear vision, he allowed himself to be swayed by the arguments of three intimate personal friends: John C. Shaffer, owner of a "string" of midwestern newspapers; George W. Perkins and Frank Munsey. According to Mr. Bowers, "He conditioned his acceptance on one positive assurance, that the new party would adopt a vital program of social and political reforms, and if defeated that year, as he thought it might be, would continue aggressively into future campaigns as a permanent party."

The assurance was given. He not only joined the new party, but delivered the stirring keynote speech at its convention. The applause which greeted that effort had hardly died away when Perkins cut out of the platform its most vital political plank—that on trusts. The defeat which Beveridge had foreseen had scarcely passed into history when Roosevelt, Perkins and Munsey began overtures for a surrender to the Republicans. Not often has a sincere politician been more thoroughly betrayed in the house of his friends!

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As a good Jeffersonian Democrat, keynoter at Jefferson day banquets, and orator at Democratic national conventions, Mr. Bowers writes with gusto of the Republican intrigues and Progressive retreats that ultimately led to the undoing of the new party. In them Beveridge had no part. With passionate loyalty he clung to the Progressives as long as a shred of their organization endured. His comments on the Roosevelt strategy of surrender will not be pleasing to the idolators of that statesman, but they stamp their author as an honest man in politics.

Mr. Bowers has done a distinct service in quoting liberally from Beveridge's keynote speech in the Bull Moose convention. A new generation has come into being since that time, and the older generations have probably forgotten the high promise of political and economic reform therein set forth. The American heart was stirred as it seldom had been, and save for the fact that the Democrats had themselves put forward a true Progressive in Woodrow Wilson, the Progressive ticket would undoubtedly have been elected. In that event would the promises have turned to ashes and Dead Sea fruit? Who can tell?

History records that the inspiration of that moment was not great enough to carry the leaders past their first defeat, and if there be in the organization to which they returned any sign of the fire which was lighted at Chicago, it is hard to detect. Today the speech is worth reading as a sad illustration of what might have been.

It is difficult to dismiss this volume without enthusiastic praise. The Pulitzer prize committee cannot ignore it.

W. J. A.